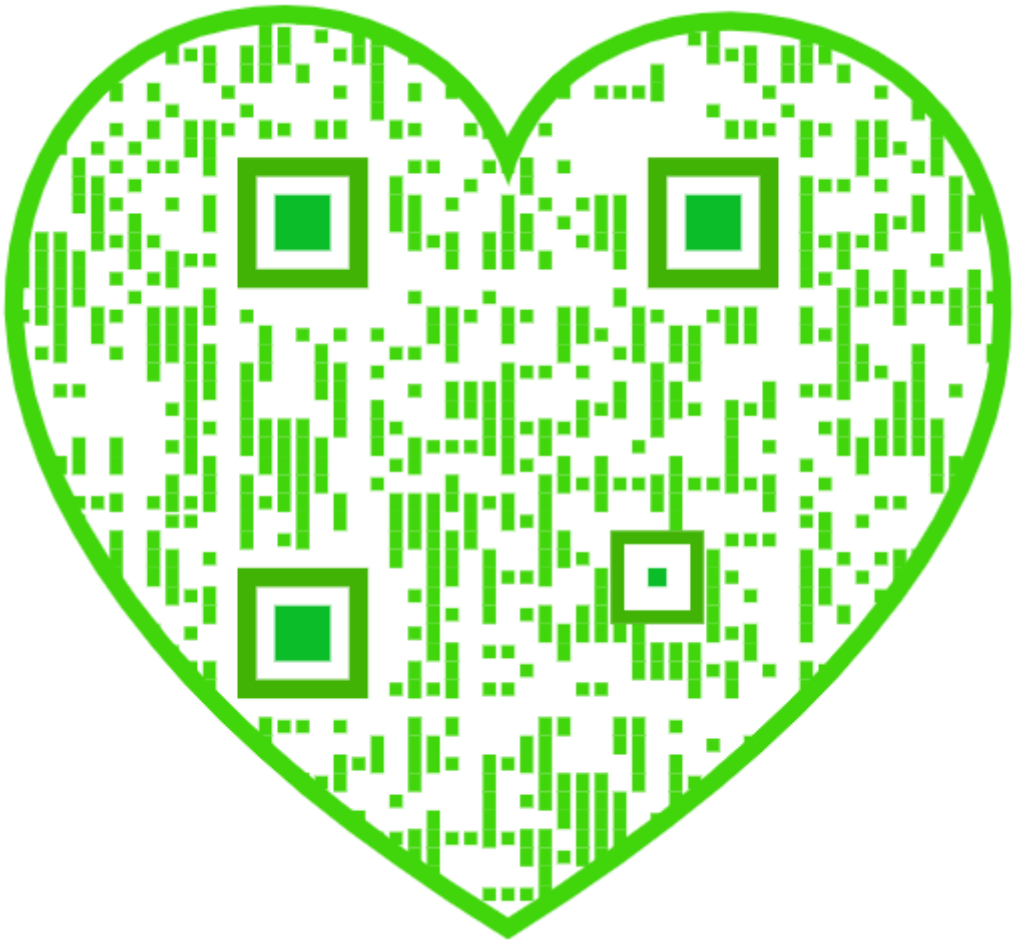

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ANIMAL MAGNETISM

HISTORY OF;

Its ORIGIN, PROGRESS, and PRESENT STATE;

Its PRINCIPLES and SECRETS DISPLAYED,

AS DELIVERED BY

The Late DR. DEMAINAUDUC.

To which is Added,

DISSERTATIONS

On the Dropſy; Spaſms; Epileptic Fits; St. Vitus's Dance; Gout; Rheumatiſm; and Conſumption;

WITH UPWARDS OF

One Hundred Cures and Caſes.

ALSO,

Advice to thoſe who Viſit the Sick, with Recipes to prevent Infection.

A DEFINITION OF

Sympathy; Antipathy; the Effects of the Imagination on Pregnant Women; Nature; Hiſtory;

AND ON

The Reſurrection of the Body.

BY GEORGE WINTER, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE LYCEUM MEDICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, AND AUTHOR OF THE ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

Briſtol: Printed by GEORGE ROUTH.

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TO

THOMAS EVANS, Esq.

LLANGATTOCK, MONMOUTHSHIRE;

SENIOR MAGISTRATE of that COUNTY.

Whoſe Knowledge of the Law, and inflexible Integrity, are combin'd with the moſt diſintereſted Impartiality.

Whoſe Zealous Patriotiſm to his King and his Country, is fully exemplified by his general Conduct.

Whoſe conſpicuous Virtues, and moſt exemplary Actions

THROUGH LIFE;

CONSTITUTE THE SPLENDID PATTERN,
WORTHY
OF BEING IMITATED BY MANKIND.

THE FOLLOWING WORK,

IS,

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

By His very Humble Servant, and
moſt Affectionate Brother-in-Law

GEORGE WINTER.

Bristol, May, 1801.

ERRATA.

Page—Line—Read

57----1ſt---Chorea.

95----17----my abſence from home about a month.

122----13----advice to be obliterated.

175----2----Inſtinct.

178----8----third word, *read* lazy.

OMISSIONS,

OMISSIONS,

which ought to have been inſerted as under, viz.

After the 8th line in page 58, *read* Mental diſeaſes ſometimes ariſe from ſpaſmodic affections, of which I have known two inſtances; one of whom I cured about 6 years ago, and continues well.

After blood in the 11*th line page* 106, *read* when the corpulent are inclined to reduce their corpulency; walking, ringing a dumb bell, or any other exerciſe whereby the whole muſcular and nervous ſyſtems can be fully exerciſed, is more beneficial than riding.—But riding on horſeback is moſt ſalubrious for thoſe of thin habits of bodies; for the reaſon inſerted in the preceeding pages, &c.

Page

Page 145 *line the* 4*th after hat, read* that I might be indulged with a full view of his countenance, by which I might be enabled to diſcover his diſeaſe.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 1778, the Author's very bad state of health induced him to become a pupil to a Professor of *Chemistry, Natural Philosophy,* and *Agriculture*; the Instructions he received were so pleasing, that he procured a chemical aparatus, and at his convenient hours has practised Chemistry ever since.

The Author felt the strongest propensity for Medical Studies; soon after he became a perpetual Student to two of the most eminent Professors (Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians,) in all the different Sciences relative to Phyſic and Chemiſtry; at the same time he became a Student to one

of the most celebrated Anatomists in London, for an acquirement of the knowledge of the structure of the human frame. Those regular instructions in the different Medical Sciences were then attended to, *merely for the benefit of the Author's own health*, which he deemed much more valuable than any property he possibly could possess. Soon after, he commenced the practice of physic on himself, his servants, and poor people in his neighbourhood, and for upwards of twelve years past, has apropriated certain hours three days in the week to attend to poor people, &c. Those who could afford to purchase medicines, he prescribed for, but to poor people who could not afford, to such he gave medicines. From the number of patients attending, his house frequently appeared more like a hospital, than a private dwelling-house, and the great practice that he has had, in the course of seventeen years, in addition to his regular medical instructions, enabled him to effect the cures herein inserted, (which are only

only a very small part of what he has performed.) But the limits of this work will not permit his inserting the particular modes of treatments and different formules, which *for the present* he is obliged to postpone to a future period. The Author's hours of study have generally been from five or six, to seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and from nine or ten, to twelve and one o'clock at night. The Author's thirst after knowledge being never satiated, he had the curiosity of even learning that science called Animal Magnetism. The cures transcribed into this work, are for the purpose of informing the reader, that the Author could not cure, *even*, one of those patients by Animal Magnetism, but that such cures were effected by the powers of medicines.

Medicines in the hands of the ignorant, or smatterers in the knowledge thereof, have too often proved similar to a keen edged tool having cut a muscle or tendon, which

 cannot

cannot be repaired. Hence, Medicine ought to be exhibited *only* by the well-instructed and experienced practitioner; agreeably to the disease, age, and constitution, which vary extremely, and ought to be most particularly attended to. The first step for removing a disease, is to know its original cause, and to attend strictly to the effects of the Medicines exhibited, for no *one* method of cure whatever, will at all times prove effectual, but the course must be altered according to the difference of age and constitution.

"The field is large in which we run our career; nor are the innumerable evils, with which we are daily surrounded, to be remedied by any one method. The two great pillars of Medicine are experience and reason; and he that has no confidence in the latter, at least bids the fairer towards relieving the sick, in proportion to his stock of the former. But yet the business of our pro-

profession requires the joint assistance of both; because a rational theory will teach a man to apply his experimental knowledge to the various cases that occur."—*Mead.*

HISTORY OF

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

"PARACELSUS Arecolus Philippus Theophraſtus Bombaſtus de Hohenheim is to be regarded as the inventor of the magnetical ſyſtem. He was born at a village near Zurich in Switzerland, in 1493, and died in 1541. His profeſſion was that of a phyſician, and he obtained great reputation by the uſe of mercury and opium, medicines that were unknown, or not employed by the phyſicians of thoſe times. Van Helmont was the immediate ſucceſſor of Paracelſus in the purſuit of the magnetical ſcience, and wrote an expreſs treatiſe, De Magnetica Vulnerum Curatione. All the other perſons enume-

enumerated, lived in the ſeventeenth century. The principal authors were Paracelſus, Van Helmont, Goclenius, Burgravius, Libavius, Wirdig, Maxwell, Santanelli, Tentzel, Kircher and Borel.

It is therefore certain, that the aſſertions of M. Meſmer, which are repreſented by him as principles of his own, do not belong to him; and that this theory, in the room of being an attractive novelty, is an ancient ſyſtem, abandoned by the learned near a century ago. The ſubject of animal magnetiſm excited the extremeſt attention in France, and had for years filled their Journals and Mercures, and had employed ſome of their beſt pens and their brighteſt wits. By ſome it had been applauded as the greateſt of philoſophical diſcoveries, and by others decried as the juggle of an unprincipled impoſtor.

M. Meſmer, who pretended to be the inventor of the animal magnetiſm, was a Ger-

man phyſician. The firſt thing by which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, appears to have been the publication of a Diſſertation upon the Influence of the Stars on the Human Body, printed at Vienna 1766, and publicly defended by him as a theſis in that univerſity. In 1774 father Hehl, a German philoſopher, ſtrongly recommended the uſe of the loadſtone in the art of medicine. M. Meſmer became very early a convert to the principles of this writer, and actually carried them into practice with diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs. In the midſt however of his attention to the utility of the loadſtone, he was led to the adoption of a new ſet of principles, which he conceived to be much more general in their application and importance. In conformity to theſe principles he laid aſide the uſe of the loadſtone, and proceeded with his cures in the method which he afterwards publiſhed to the world. This apoſtacy involved him in a quarrel with father Hehl and the celebrated Ingenhouz, by whom he had formerly been patro-

patronized; and as their credit in Vienna was extremely high, and their exertions againſt him indefatigable, his ſyſtem almoſt immediately ſunk into general diſrepute. To parry their oppoſition he appealed in 1776 to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Here however his principles were rejected as "deſtitute of foundation and unworthy the ſmalleſt attention." Undiſmayed by theſe important miſcarriages, he made a progreſs through ſeveral towns of Germany, ſtill practiſing the methods of the animal magnetiſm, and from time to time publiſhing an account of the cures he effected, which did not fail to be followed by a detection from his enemies. In the mean time, reſolved, as it ſhould ſeem, if poſſible not to deprive his country of the benefits of ſo valuable a diſcovery, he returned a ſecond time to Vienna, and made another eſſay with no greater ſucceſs than the former. Decided in his conduct by theſe uninterrupted defeats, he left Germany and arrived at Paris in the begin-

ning of the year 1778, where he met with greater ſucceſs than elſewhere.

M. Meſmer was from the firſt deſirous of ſubmitting his ſyſtem to the examination of the faculty of medicine; but he would not ſubmit to a regular and authentic committee appointed for that purpoſe, apprehenſive as he ſaid of the baleful effects of the ſpirit of ſociety. This exception occaſioned a miſunderſtanding between him and the faculty, and the examination was never made.

In the mean time the new ſyſtem was by no means deſtitute of enemies. Some of the firſt pens in France were drawn to oppoſe it, and among others that of M. Thouret, regent-phyſician of the faculty. At length it was thought to deſerve the attention of government, and a committee, partly phyſicians, and partly members of the royal academy of ſciences, with doctor Benjamin Franklin at their head, were appointed to examine it. M. Meſmer refuſed to have any communi-

cation

cation with theſe gentlemen; but M. Deſlon, the moſt conſiderable of his pupils, conſented to diſcloſe to them his principles, and aſſiſt them in their inquiries.

The commiſſioners having convinced themſelves, that the animal magnetic fluid is capable of being perceived by none of our ſenſes, and had no action either upon themſelves or upon the ſubjects of their ſeveral experiments; being aſſured, that the touches and compreſſions employed in its application rarely occaſioned favourable changes in the animal œconomy, and that the impreſſions thus made are always hurtful to the imagination; in fine, having demonſtrated by deciſive experiments, that the imagination without the magnetiſm produces convulſions, and that the magnetiſm without the imagination produces nothing; they concluded with an unanimous voice reſpecting the exiſtence and the utility of the magnetiſm, that the exiſtence of the fluid is abſolutely deſti-

tude

tude of proof, that the fluid having no exiſtence can conſequently have no uſe, that the violent ſymptoms obſerved in the public proceſs are to be aſcribed to the compreſſion, to the imagination called into action, and to that propenſity to mechanical imitation, which leads us in ſpite of ourſelves to the repetition of what ſtrikes our ſenſes. And at the ſame time they think themſelves obliged to add as an important obſervation, that the compreſſions and the repeated action of the imagination employed in producing the criſes may be hurtful, that the ſight of theſe criſes is not leſs dangerous on account of that imitation which nature ſeems to have impoſed upon us as a law, and that of conſequence every public proceſs, in which the means of the animal magnetiſm ſhall be employed, cannot fail in the end of producing the moſt pernicious effects.

The

The Names of the Commiſſioners.

Paris, the 11th day of Auguſt, 1784.

(Signed) B. FRANKLIN,
MAJAULT,
LE ROY,
SALLIN,
BAILLY,
D'ARCET,
DE BORY,
GUILLOTIN,
LAVOISIER."

Reports of Dr. Franklin, and the Commiſſioners.

In the year 1788, Dr. De Mainaudue arrived at Briſtol, where he delivered lectures on animal magnetiſm, and was reported to have cured diſeaſed perſons, *even* without the aid of medicines, and of his having the power of treating and curing diſeaſed perſons at a diſtance; all which appeared

peared to me to be very marvellous indeed, and ridiculous in the greateſt extreme. As I had acquired the knowledge of phyſic by regular inſtructions and practice, I deemed ſuch reports to be only the reſult of enthuſiaſtic ideas, cheriſhed and propogated by a few deluded individuals, ſtimulated from motives to ſerve ſome private particular purpoſes; accordingly, I treated ſuch reports and the ſcience with the greateſt inexpreſſible contempt, to every perſon, and at every place where the ſcience was mentioned: however, after many ſolicitations, I was prevailed upon to attend the Doctor's treatments, which I muſt confeſs appeared to me rather extraordinary. On looking over the liſt of Students that had been, or then were under the Doctor's tuition, it appeared that there was 1 Duke,--1 Dutcheſs,-1 Marchioneſs,-2 Counteſſes,-1 Earl,--1 Lord,--3 Ladies,--1 Biſhop,--5 Right Honourable Gentlemen and Ladies,--2 Baronets,--7 Members of Parliament,--1 Clergy-

Clergyman,---2 Phyſicians,---7 Surgeons, excluſive of 92 Gentlemen and Ladies of reſpectability, in the whole 127.

Naturally fond of ſtudy, and my thirſt after knowledge being inſatiable, I alſo was allured to do myſelf the honour of adding my name to the liſt; and to inveſtigate this very extraordinary Science: and according to the general terms, I paid 25 Guineas to the Doctor, and 5 Guineas for the uſe of the room; I alſo ſigned a bond for 10,000l. and took an affidavit, that I would not diſcover the ſecrets of the Science *during the Doctor's natural life.*

I procured a paper book, &c. for the purpoſe of taking notes, as uſual when attending lectures; to which the Dr. objected; aſſigning it as a reaſon, that ſuch notes might be loſt, and by that means the ſcience, or at leaſt part of it might be diſcloſed; to which regulation I was obliged to comply. But however, as ſoon as

each

each lecture was finiſhed, I immediately retired, and entered minutes of ſuch particulars as I then deemed to be moſt worthy of attention. In the year 1789, Dr. De Mainauduc repeated his courſe of lectures, with additions, which I alſo regularly attended. Hence, had an opportunity of correcting and adding ſuch information, as I had before omitted, paſſing over ſuch parts as appeared to me to be ſuperfluous. M. Deſlon was a pupil of Meſmer's at Paris, De Mainauduc was a pupil of Deſlon's. In the year 1785, Dr. De Mainauduc publiſhed his propoſals to the *Ladies*, for eſtabliſhing a Hygieine ſociety, or ſociety of health, to be incorporated with that already eſtabliſhed at Paris. Dr. De Mainauduc was a man-midwife, which may account for his addreſſing the Ladies on the ſubject of this *becoming faſhionable practice*; and that when twenty Ladies ſhould ſubſcribe 15 guineas each, the day ſhould be appointed for the firſt meeting at his houſe. The Doctor had ſuch ſucceſs that he roſe his price to 25 guineas

guineas for one courſe, and 50 guineas to perpetual Students. The original theory of Meſmer's, was now laid aſide. Dr. De Mainauduc proceeded further into the ſcience, and added dignity to the Art; for Meſmer's method appeared to be ſuperſtitious juggling in material things. Such was the credulity of mankind, that amazing numbers, myſelf included, were allured to practiſe this new ſcience, and attempt to effect cures which could not be performed; attempts by ſilly ridiculous geſtures in putting people to ſleep, who did not want an opiate; attempts to raiſe up hands off tables, and other uſeleſs actions (which I did not perform) were ſo extremely wanton and abſurd as moſt juſtly to merit cenſure. However, Magnetiſers increaſed in a moſt incredible manner. Meſmer had taught his art to upwards of 300 pupils; Deſlon inſtructed ſo many hundreds, by which it was ſaid he had cleared 100,000l. Holloway, by his lectures at 5 guineas each pupil, is ſaid to

have realiſed 2,000l. Miſs Preſcott, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Loutherbourg, Mr. Parker, and Dr. Yeldal, were deemed to be (next to Dr. De Mainauduc) the moſt famous practitioners and moſt diſintereſted, in treating objects who could not reward them for their labours.

In the year 1790, I deem animal magnetiſm to have been at its height: it was credibly reported that 3,000 perſons, have attended at one time, to get admiſſion at Mr. Loutherbourg's, at Hammerſmith; and that ſome perſons ſold their tickets for, from One, to Three guineas each.

PRIN-

PRINCIPLES OF THE SCIENCE,

AS DELIVERED BY

DR. DE MAINAUDUC.

THE earth is a globe ſurrounded by its atmoſphere; it is compoſed of fluids and ſolids. That ſolids may by heat be converted into fluids, and that fluids may by cold be rendered ſolid, is well known. We will ſuppoſe that the earth was ſolid, and compoſed of very minute particles of matter, of three different ſorts, viz. earth, metals and ice: the component parts of the earth and atmoſphere, are moſt wonderfully arranged in ſtratums, which evidently appear in the ſides of land on the ſea-coaſts, and by digging deep pits; alſo clouds in the atmoſphere, paſſing at the ſame time in contrary directions. If the earth and atmoſphere had continued in

a ſolid ſtate, there would have been no fluidity, for fluidity and heat are eſſentially neceſſary to promote vegetation, for without heat, thoſe atoms could not have been ſeparated from each other, and which would have continued in a contracted ſtate by the cold, and this, heat only could poſſibly effect. Heat is produced by action and re-action; as it is increaſed, the degree of heat is augmented, by which the atoms of the heated ſubſtances are deſtroyed and ſeparated from each other, generating fire, flame and light; but the ceſſation of action and re-action, again produces cold and ſolidity.

Boats employed in the whale fiſhery, are ſet on fire by the running out of the lines, which is fixed to the harpoon. The natives of India and other countries, produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood againſt each other. Flints and ſteel generate luminous globes of fire. Carriage wheels take fire, when the axle trees are not ſufficiently greaſed to prevent friction, &c. &c. This

This globe with others, ſuch as the ſun, moon and ſtars, all of various ſizes, are placed by the Almighty Creator, in a boundleſs expance of atoms, all which are in motion, and employed in their reſpective departments. And it is not improbable, but this globe which we inhabit, may be a luminary to the inhabitants of other globes in the firmament. Whilſt our globe poſſeſſes a free circulation, action and re-action is employed in producing heat, for the preſervation of fluidity and circulation, without which, vegetation muſt inevitably ceaſe; vegetables grow, and animals feed thereon.

Concluding that the earth became firſt fluid by action, re-action and heat, we conceive that the external limits of our atmoſphere, are the bounds of the earth; that the atmoſphere is compoſed of atoms, ſimilar in their natures to the earth, but infinitely more minute and delicate; the earthy atoms are attracted by the heat of the ſun, float in the

atmoſphere till ſtorms of rain or condenſed vapours depoſit them on the earth, for the wonderful purpoſe of vegetation. Thoſe atoms are at all times in motion, that from their ſituation *particularly,* ſuch as floating over low marſhy lands, which are generally impure, as conſiſting of animalculæ, generated on, or near ſtagnated waters, which are inhaled by thoſe who reſide in ſuch low ſituations, hence, become heterogeneal to the conſtitution, and occaſion agues, fevers &c. thus circumſtanced, ſtorms of rain become extremely ſerviceable, for the diſperſion or purifying of ſuch heterogeneal atmoſphere. The general atmoſphere is that medium in which human animal beings and vegetables grow; all which are aſſemblages of thoſe very atoms which conſtitute the earth and its atmoſphere, and are not bodies compoſed of any other materials placed in that medium, excepting ſuch bodies as are altered in their qualities by action, re-action and heat, and when mouldered into forms. *A regular attach-*

tachment univerſally exiſts between all particles of a ſimilar nature throughout the whole univerſe. The maſs of atoms which compoſes our globe or the earth, atmoſphere, and inhabitants, levels all diſtinctions amongſt them, and fully conſirms, that an univerſal connection does ſubſiſt between every particle and maſs of particles contained within the bounds of that earth and its atmoſphere, whether they are conceived to be under the appellation of men, beaſts, birds, fiſh, trees, or vegetables of any ſpecies; which are all particles of the ſame original maſs, and are all employed in regular rotation, in the work of forming, nouriſhing, decompoſing, and of again refuſcitating ſuch compoſed bodies. The general connection of atoms, are not deſtroyed by the accumulation of ſuch atoms into maſſes, but they retain the power of producing impreſſions on each other, or of affecting ſimilar atoms. All forms compoſed in and of any medium of particles, muſt be influenced by whatever affects that medium or ſets it in motion: for inſtance, take a quantity of

ſand, drop into different parts of it any gummy ſolution, each of theſe drops will accumulate a number of the grains into forms of various ſhapes, being an aſſemblage of atoms into forms, which being in contact with each other, if one of the grains be put in motion, it will ſtrike thoſe which ſurround it, which will affect the next, and the whole maſs, muſt accordingly become affected.

Water, is alſo compoſed of detatched atoms, and the fiſh it contains, are accumulated maſſes of atoms, generated from the particles of that water. This water being agitated, moſt undoubtedly affect the fiſh, ſimilar to thunder diſturbing, and cauſing eels to quit their original reſidence, in queſt of better ſecurity, which is a circumſtance well known to fiſhermen, and the curious. The moſt wonderful formation of the human body, is compoſed of pipes and pores, beyond conception, and formed of particles, between which, the moſt minute, and extenſive

ſive poroſity is admitted; through which the paſſage of atoms and fluids of various denominations, circulate in every direction.

By a pore, we are to underſtand, a ſpace formed between every two ſolid atoms in the entire vegetating world, by the liquefaction of the atom, which, when ſolid, filled up that ſpace. Pores were intended by the Divine Creator, to allow, or admit the paſſage of ſuperfluous fluids from every part of the human body: for the obſtruction of pores, muſt terminate exiſtance.

A bony foundation, formed of particles, limits the ſize, and conſtitutes the ground work of his figure which is covered with ſofter ſubſtances, and by them moulded into the moſt beautiful ſymmetry. Muſcles compoſed alſo out of atoms, pull the bones into motion, all which is nouriſhed by fluid atoms, and from the proper aliments admitted into the ſtomach. The component particles of man as an aſſemblage of atoms, will

appear

appear to be extremely minute indeed. An example of metallic minuteneſs, will, I conceive, fully convince us of it.

Let one ſingle *grain* of gold be melted in one pound of *ſilver*; ſuch *grain* will be equally divided in the pound of ſilver, and if ſuch pound of ſilver be diſſolved in aquæfortis, the 5,760th part of pure gold will be found at the bottom of the ſolution.

Mercury affords another example. Quickſilver divides ſo minutely with different ſubſtances by trituration, as to become inviſible, and will paſs through the human pores by friction; part will circulate with the fluids, and paſs out again through the pores, will whiten gold held in the mouth, or ſilver or gold placed in the pockets adjoining to the ſkin.

Microſcopical experiments, from Lewenhock's obſervations, may give us an idea of the poroſity of animal fleſh. One ſquare or cubic

cubic inch of ſolid fleſh exhibits two hundred and fifty thouſand orifices or blood-veſſels, nine millions of veſſels called Lymphatics, and three billions two hundred and forty-four millions of veſſels, carrying ſerum only, without red particles; making in all, in that ſquare inch of muſcular fleſh, three billions two hundred and fifty millions two hundred and fifty thouſand orifices of pipes. This unlimited poroſity is wiſely ordained to afford a free paſſage in every direction for the atoms of the general atmoſphere; without which, the ſpaces between the atoms muſt cloſe, and the fluids loſe all power of circulation. Hence, action muſt ceaſe, heat muſt become deſtroyed, and fatal decompoſition muſt take place.

By the continual paſſing of the general atmoſphere through the ſyſtem, it is at all times full of air. Sir Robert Boyle made the following experiments, by which he found,

found, aſſiſted by the air pump, that, one cubic inch of blood gave thirty-three inches of air; that chyle and milk contained ſtill a greater quantity: that one inch of fat yielded eighteen inches of air: that bile increaſed in the exhauſted receiver, to ten times its volume, and that ſaliva ſwelled to ten times its ſize.

All bodies, whether animals or vegetables whilſt living, are ſurrounded by their own peculiar atmoſphere, at a certain diſtance from their bodies, which are full of pores; which atmoſphere compoſe an elaſtic covering; part is detached into the general atmoſphere, from whence is received back, a regular ſupply of atoms. It is well known, that flowers, onions, &c. &c. as alſo animals, and even minerals emit effluvias; for inſtance, brimſtone emanates through the pores of the body, tarniſhes ſilver in the pockets, and lace on the cloathes: lead proves injurious to painters and plumbers,

bers, who frequently loſe the uſe of their limbs. Hence, it appears that lead is poiſonous, and obſtructs the circulation in the human body. Whereas, cooks, butchers, and many other occupations, who live in an atmoſphere ſaturated with nutritious ſubſtances, they generally become corpulent, and are healthy. A very great quantity of air, muſt be continually paſſing, in and out through the moſt minute parts of the body, and carry with it into the atmoſphere, the uſeleſs and malignant particles, which if obſtructed, muſt generate diſeaſe. By a proper exertion, that atmoſphere ſurrounding the human body, may, by the volition of the operator, when intended to relieve mankind of diſeaſe; be attracted from, or extended to an unlimited diſtance on any human being, that is known to be a valetudenarian, and the part of the body that is affected; for the poroſity of the human body is ſo great, as to be adapted to receive ſuch emanations, as an experienced practitioner, may

pru-

prudently propel into the affected parts of the patient. All animate and inanimate beings are attached to each other by ſimilar atoms in their reſpective forms, and all theſe attachments are formed by atmoſpherical conductors or nerves: for inſtance, in inanimate ſubſtances, place two muſical inſtruments perfectly in uniſon, one at each end of the room, and whatever is ſtruck on one will be reported by the other. If the key of A be touched on one inſtrument, the ſtring of A will vibrate on the other; if B be touched on one inſtrument, the other inſtrument will alſo vibrate B, and other ſimilar notes *only* will be anſwered. Hence, if inanimate beings are ſo aſtoniſhingly affected by each other, how much leſs wonderful is it, that man, an animate being, (to whom the Creator of the whole univerſe has given power over every thing that moveth upon the face of the earth) ſhould affect another, when he intends doing good? Sound is found to travel at the rate of a

quarter

quarter of a mile in one ſecond: in thunder-ſtorms, the flaſh explodes before the clap commences. The flaſh is conveyed to us at the rate of one hundred and ninety thouſand miles in a ſecond, but the thunder-clap moves on at the rate of thirteen miles in a minute.

The velocity of a ball, ſhot off from a cannon, is at the rate of three miles in one ſecond; but the light of the burning powder is conveyed at the rate of one hundred and ninety thouſand miles in one ſecond.

The atmoſpherical nerves of ſound are part of the auditory nerves of hearing in man.

The atmoſpherical nerves of light form the optic nerves of man and every animate being in the univerſe. Mr. Boyle informs, that a gentleman confined in a dungeon where there was no light, began to diſcover

light

light in a few weeks after his confinement, which gradually increaſed ſo much, as to ſee rats run about. Many other perſons are recorded, for ſeeing and reading in the darkeſt nights, and that a man at Piſa could ſee well in the darkeſt nights, but very obſcurely by day.

Animal magnetiſm, has for its particular principles, attention, intention and volition. Attention, totally to abſtract the thoughts from every other idea whatever, than that of attending to the diſeaſed part of the patient: Intention and volition, are earneſt deſires to remove the diſeaſe, by a conſtant intention within you of doing good; by a vigorous exertion and the amazing powers of ſympathy, great operations may be effected; which is produced by the incorporation of the atmoſpheres, as each body has an atmoſphere around it, they have a ſtronger power over each other, and the more they are combined and exerted, the greater will be

be their force, and the treatment the more effectual. The mental faculties in men, are great beyond conception. It very frequently happens, that when a perſon is ſpoken of, he is near, and ſoon appears, and when you think on an abſent perſon, it frequently happens, that ſuch perſon is thinking on you; ſuch is the aſtoniſhing power of ſympathy.

By the term treating, is meant a proceſs made uſe of by the operator to remove obſtructions; to reſtore the natural action and re-action in any part of the body, and to aſſiſt nature by imitating and re-eſtabliſhing her own laws, when ſhe is become inadequate to the taſk. The pores or veſſels being ſtopped, the fluids and general atmoſphere are prevented, a free circulation through the affected part, hence, this ſtate of inaction, occaſioned by obſtruction, if not removed, is a leading ſtep to complete decompoſition.

Let it be remembered, that the fluids and ſolids of the human body continually ſend

forth emanations and atoms, all which are ſubject to volition; and by a ſteady vigorous exertion thereof, the well experienced operator is empowered to propel the particles emanated from the operator's own body, and force them againſt and into the diſeaſed part of the patient, and at any diſtance.

It is evident to all medical men particularly, that recent caſes, are much ſooner removed and cured, than thoſe of long ſtanding, which require, frequent long and judicious treatment. Inexperience, and diſturbances, divert the attention, which has been an inducement to adopt ſome mode of action, for the purpoſe of ſtrictly adhering to the ſubject we treat, hence, our hands are generally employed in the act of treating, by which our attention becomes more firmly fixed, contributes to ſupport this ſalutary influence, and render it irreſiſtably powerful, ſo long only, as we perſiſt in vigorous exertions, by combining the moſt ſteady attention, and regular

regular intention to the moſt active volition, and by concentrating the whole ſoul on the part afflicted, then the general laws of action and re-action will obey, and ſooner or later, according to the nature of the obſtruction, the wiſhed for purpoſe will be effected.

All forms ſend forth atoms.

Atoms, indicate the ſource of the diſeaſe.

Atoms, are repelled and attracted by volition.

Atoms, produce ſenſations when attracted.

Atoms, vigorouſly propelled againſt obſtructions remove them.

Atoms, are emanated from ſolids and fluids.

Volition is the ſpirit, that preſides over atoms.

Animal nerves, are the inſtruments of volition.

Atmoſpherical nerves, are the inſtruments of ſenſations.

Health

Health re-aſtabliſhed is obſtruction removed.

Diſeaſes are ſimple and complex.

Simple diſeaſe is obſtruction.

Complex diſeaſe is accumulated obſtruction.

Treatment is a ſpiritual proceſs;

And a motion of the hands, is an indication of attention, intention and volition.

The nerves are the medium of ſenſibility; in ſome ſubjects they are weak and lax, in others, they are ſtrong and elaſtic. When the body labours under diſeaſe of any kind, the nervous ſyſtem muſt be affected, and the ſymptoms are agravated in ſubjects whoſe nerves are inelaſtic. When relaxed nerves have loſt their tone, or contractile powers beyond the poſſibility of re-inſtatement, in ſuch caſe, they neither re-act nor reſiſt, the formation of obſtructions. Sometimes the nerves are ſo affected as to curl up, and the muſcles

muſcles to which they are connected are contracted and pulled out of their natural attitudes, which is termed ſpaſm, and a greater degree of contraction bears the name of convulſion. The pores are avenues to every part of the body, and no internal part is deſtitute of nerves. To produce ſalutary effects, the ſuggeſtion muſt be really *pure and moral,* and the greateſt attention muſt be earneſtly fixed on the patient's diſeaſe, which when diſcovered, we muſt direct our whole attention thereto; hence, our emanations will by means of the atmoſpherical conductors, purſue their courſe as directed.

Human bodies in various reſpects, reſemble ſpunges, and are adapted to receive ſuch emanations. When two human bodies are ſituated within each others atmoſphere, the emanations and atmoſpherical atoms of each, will be blended together, and received into each others pores.

The particles emitted from diſeaſed perſons, are too minute to be diſcovered by the naked eye; yet, the perſon who receives them ſoon becomes ſenſible of their effects, which the practitioner muſt immediately repel.

To diſcover a patients diſeaſe (without being informed thereof) by examination, the examiner ſhould ſtand or ſit in the moſt eaſy poſition, oppoſite to the body of the examined, and preſent the backs of his hands, bent a little inwards; he muſt ſteadily and moſt vigorouſly command the emanations and atmoſphere, attracted from that particular part, and attend to the impreſſions produced thereon,--beginning with the head, and treating the body regularly to the feet. Recourſe muſt be had to the particles which proceed from the examined perſon, for thoſe particles are ſo immediately ſubject to the influence of combined ſpiritual volition, that they ſometimes become mixed with the uni-

verſal

verſal medium, give way to our exertions, to purſue the courſe we direct them, and continue unaltered, whilſt we exert our influence over them.

Thoſe emanating particles, are the inſtruments for conveying impreſſions, which may be attracted, repelled, or directed by the combined power of vigorous unremitted exertion, attention, intention and volition. The moſt ſteady and fixed attention is neceſſary for diſcovering the diſeaſe, as the leaſt inattention will entirely counteract the examination and render it impoſſible to acquire a perfect knowledge of the diſeaſe. All other ideas muſt be detached from the examiner's thoughts, excepting the object attended to.

The examiner ſhould be extremely deliberate in giving his opinion, and ſhould repeatedly examine the ſame part, and not decide till he has experienced the ſenſations to be ſimilar after ſeveral trials, Philoſophers have compared the human body to an electri-

cal machine, the arms are ſuppoſed to be the conductors, the fingers the pointers, which any perſon may experience by trying. Point the fingers of either hand towards the patients heart, for ſome time; and you will ſenſibly perceive the effects of electricity on the invalid's body; but more particularly attend to the diſeaſed part, for inſtance, if your patients arm or any other part of the body is affected with a rheumatic pain, which is only an obſtructed circulation of the animal fluids; to remove that obſtruction, let your whole attention, intention and volition, be earneſtly fixed on the diſeaſed part; ſuppoſing that your patients arm is under the preſſure of your hand, rub it down, even to the tops of the fingers, to cauſe a general circulation of the arm. Continue this motion in your own imagination, by very gently moving your hand, which is only for the purpoſe of keeping your attention fixed, and which you may do without expoſure, by putting your hand into your pocket, or under a table,

a table, or in any manner, ſo that the motion thereof may not appear rediculous.

To be ſucceſsful in your treatments, let your mind be entirely abſtracted from every other idea whatever excepting the ſubject you treat.

Secondly. Let your mind be filled with *ſincere affection and benevolence,* and let all the *energy* of your ſoul be fixed on the relief of your patient.

Thirdly. Let there be a conſtant *intention* impreſſed upon your mind; be earneſtly deſirous to remove your patient's diſeaſe, and generally ſucceſs will follow.

In whatever caſe you operate, have a proper confidence and do not be diſcouraged; ſhould your expectations be diſappointed at the firſt treatment. Perſeverance is eſſentially neceſſary; it is practice with the inſtructions given that will make the operator

operator perfect in the Science. The more nervous and weak the conſtitution, the ſooner will be the operator's effect produced.

Thoſe are the principles of Dr. De Mainauduc's lectures; however plauſible they may appear, I have not been able to ſucceed in my expectations. I have kept a regiſter of upwards of one hundred cures, which I could not effect by animal magnetiſm, but were performed by medicines.

DROPSY.

DROPSY.

THE *Dropsy* is a preternatural collection of watery humours, or an exceſs of ſeroſities in any part of the body. There are ſeveral ſpecies of dropſy.

Leucophlegmatia or *Anasarca*, is that ſpecies when the accumulated lymph ſtagnates in the cellular ſyſtem; there is a ſoft inelaſtic ſwelling or intumeſcence of part or the whole body: Sometimes by long ſtanding and neglect, I have obſerved that the abdomen became ſo hardened and inelaſtic to the ſtrongeſt compreſſion, which admitted of no impreſſion.

Aſcites,

Ascites, when the water is collected in the cavity of the abdomen, or when the water is extravaſated between the tendons of the tranſverſal muſcles of the abdomen, and the peritoneum.

Tympanites, is a flatulent tumor or ſwelling of the abdomen, very hard, equable and permanent, whereby the ſkin is ſtretched ſo tight, when ſtruck it gives a ſound like that of a drum.

Hydrocephalus, is a preternatural diſtention of the head, to an uncommon ſize, by a ſtagnation and extravaſation of the lymph, which when collected within ſide of the bones of the cranium, the hydrocephalus is then termed internal; (and which is ſeldom to be met with, but in infants,) as it is external, when retained between the common integuments and the cranium.

Hydrocele, is a dropſy, or collection of water in the Scrotum, which ſometimes grows very

very large, without pain, but exceeding troubleſome to the patient.

Hydrops Uteri, or dropſy of the womb, Dr. Mead obſerved, "that there is no ſpecies of dropſy worſe than that of the Ovaries in women. For theſe organs firſt grow Schirrous, then they are inflamed, and at length gangrened; they likewiſe ſwell to a vaſt ſize, being gradually ſtretched by the juices iſſuing out of their burſted lymphatics, which are very numerous. Hence, this diſeaſe is very ſeldom cured."

Hydrops pectoris or *hydrothorax*, dropſy of the breaſt. This diſeaſe ſhews itſelf by a dyſpnœa, pallid countenance, œdematous ſwelling of the feet, ſmall quantity of urine, difficulty of lying down, ſudden and ſpontaneous rouſing from ſleep, with palpitation of the heart, and water fluctuating in the cheſt.

Causes.—The Dropſy often times ariſes from drinking cold water, or very weak liquors,

liquors, particularly when the body is heated by violent exercise, or from drinking strong spirituous liquors. It is a notorious observation, that whoever drinks much, and does not discharge urine in proportion, may expect to encounter with a dropsy ere he dies; and that whoever attempts the cure of that disease without diuretic medicines is by no means properly equipped for his profession. The want of proper exercise is frequently the cause of the dropsy. It is sometimes occasioned by very poor living, such as unwholesome food, and the use of vegetables that do not produce nourishment, also obstructed perspiration and circulation, that generate an excess of serosities, which are generally accumulated in the reticular or cellular membranes. It sometimes proceeds from excessive evacuations, such as drastic purges too frequently repeated, and particularly too copious bleedings. It is frequently owing to an hereditary disposition. When application is made in *time* to an experi-

experienced phyſician, the dropſy may be eaſily and effectually cured.

The following are a few of the many dropſical caſes which I have cured in the courſe of my practice.

Miss Elizabeth Warden, at *Miss Page's*, milliner, in High-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 23, had been ill of a dropſical habit of body upwards of 2 years. On the 12th of June, 1791, ſhe put herſelf under my care, when ſhe was afflicted with the dropſy *(anasarca)* &c. within 3 months, I perfectly cured her. —No relapſe.

Isabella Curtis, aged about 40, Seamſtreſs, Lamb-ſtreet, near College-green, Briſtol, her diſeaſe the dropſy, *(ascites)* had been ill upwards of 4 years, had taken great quantities of medicines, without effect, on the 24th of Auguſt, 1791, ſhe applyed to me, and on the 29th of November following, came to return thanks, being cured.

Mrs.

Mrs. aged 38, wife of *Mr. Henry Harding,* ſchool-maſter, St. George's, near the new church, Kingſwood, Gloceſterſhire; applyed to me on the 22d of May, 1793, dropſy *(ascites)* palpitation of the heart; a large ſwelling under the knee, extremely painful; a great defluction from the head, of a very fetid ſmell.—On the 1ſt of September following, came to return thanks, being perfectly cured.

Ann, aged 33, wife of *Thomas Cary,* ſhip-joyner, No. 19, Frog-Lane, Briſtol; applyed to me on the 12th of June, 1794, a dropſy (*Leucophlegmatia,*) 6 years, had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually.—On Sept. 3d following, returned thanks, cured.—No relapſe, and was perfectly well two months ago.

Mariah, aged 19, daughter of *Mrs. Margaret Price,* Boar's-head yard, near College-Green, Briſtol; violent ſpaſms in her ſide, palpitation

palpitation of the heart, very coſtive, &c. dropſy *(ascites)* had commenced; applyed to me on the 22d of December, 1795, had been ill 3 years, not able to do any work; on the 23d of February following, returned thanks, perfectly cured.

Recent cases and cures.—Mrs. Burd, a widow lady, aged upwards of 60, now living at No. 8, Stoke's-Croft, Briſtol; ſent for me on Saturday night the 3d of June, 1799, her diſeaſe the dropſy *(ascites)* and gout; her gouty pains were ſo extremely excruciating, that I could clearly hear her groans at the bottom of the ſtairs aſcending to her room. Theſe parts of both feet, from the articulations containing the tendons of the extenſors of the toes, were extremely enflamed and ſwelled; her countenance pallid, loſs of appetite and of ſleep. The lady's legs and ancles were alſo greatly ſwelled and pitted, her body was greatly extended by the water therein contained, and as I conceived that one diſ-

eaſe at one time was fully ſufficient for a patient to be informed of: Hence, I firſt attended to the gout; the medicines that ſhe took gave her eaſe, (agreeably to what I informed her) within three hours after being taken. On the Monday following I attended the lady, who was perfectly free from pains and able to walk a little. Finding her pains alleviated ſo well, I then ventured to inform her of her other diſeaſe, the *dropsy*, at which ſhe ſtartled; however I had taken care to provide the proper medicines, and gave the neceſſary directions for taking them: within one month after I perfectly cured her of both diſeaſes, and at this time ſhe enjoys an excellent ſtate of health, has a florid complexion, and is as alert as any young lady at the age of 16.

Mrs. Freeman, a widow, aged about 32, at *Mrs. Sheppard's*, Dighton-ſtreet, Briſtol, applyed to me on the 16th July, 1799, her diſeaſe a dropſy (*ascites*) had been ill upwards of

of 3 years, and had taken many medicines, ſhe ſoon found great benefit from the medicines I preſcribed, but in leſs than 3 weeks after ſhe applied, ſhe was ſent for to her mother, who lived at Shrewſbury, lay dangerouſly ill; ſhe took a ſmall quantity of medicine with her, which ſhe found great benefit from, but omitted ſending for more.—On the 7th of April laſt, 1800, ſhe returned to Briſtol and again applyed to me, when her abdomen was diſtended to a moſt enormous ſize, and ſo hard that the ſtrongeſt compreſſion could not make the leaſt impreſſion; her legs and feet were ſwelled and pitted: ſhe alſo had the hemorrhoids, which with the ſwelling in her legs and feet I removed in the courſe of about a month, but could not reduce the ſize of her body nor remove the hardneſs. Although I had attended innumerable ſurgical operations, I could never uſe the knife myſelf, therefore declined tapping her; in conſequence, ſhe applyed to a ſurgeon, the moſt eminent in his profeſſion,

poſſeſſed of the greateſt humanity, and who took every method to aleviate her pain.—On Monday the 30th of June ſhe was tapped between nine and ten quarts of a viſcid, browniſh coloured matter was diſcharged. On Thurſday the 10th of July, ſhe was again tapped, when 6 quarts was drawn off. On Saturday the 2d of Auguſt, ſhe burſted, the quantity of viſcid humour was very great. And on the Monday following, ſhe died. Hence, ſhe fell a victim to her own imprudence, in diſcontinuing the medicines ſhe had found ſuch benefit from, for the purpoſe of attending her ſick mother, which muſt be acknowledged was extremely commendable; yet, there was a duty ſhe ought to have attended to, that of re-eſtabliſhing her own health.

Miss S. W. aged 17, of St. Auguſtine's Pariſh, Briſtol; application was made to me on the 5th of April laſt, (1800,) her diſeaſe the dropſy, *(ascites)* occaſioned from drinking

ing cold water, the firſt ſymptoms appeared about 13 months preceeding. Within 3 months I cured her, and ſhe is now perfectly well.

SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS.

SPASMODIC affections, from the moſt attentive obſervations, I have experienced, that ſpaſmodic affections are of different ſpecies, and ariſe from different cauſes. When a muſcle becomes contracted, I deem it to be owing to the want of a ſufficient quantity of animal fluid and vital heat to feed and nouriſh the muſcular ſyſtem, hence, *lock'd-jaws*, and what is generally called *cramp* in the legs and thighs originate.

Spasms, or *cramp* in the ſtomach, ſometimes ariſe from a viſcid humour or phlegm being generated there, by eating ſome ſpecies of vegetables, ſuch as waxy potatoes, carrots,

carrots, muſhrooms, greens, and other ſorts produced in the vegetable kingdom; high ſeaſoned and hard ſalted meats which do not nouriſh the conſtitution, but often remain a long time, particularly in cold ſtomachs; hence are converted into a viſcid mucus, which often times becomes a nidus for worms that frequently feed upon the coats of the ſtomach, when they cannot be otherwiſe nouriſhed. Hence, I would recommend the beſt freſh animal food dreſt in the plaineſt manner, with its own gravy freed from the fat, which I deem to be the quinteſſence of the meat; and ſuch vegetables *only* as are the eaſieſt of digeſtion, which the ſtomach will diſcover; as the conſtitution is the grand dictator, and by which we ought to be governed.

Spasms alſo, may ſometimes ariſe from a viſcid mucus obſtructing the junction of the bile with the chyle in the duodenum, hence the bile produces jaundice. Sometimes the

bile is forced through the pylorus into the ſtomach, and diſcharged at the mouth, but 'till ſuch obſtructions are removed, ſpaſms or pains will continue.

Spasms, ſometimes ariſe from drinking tea or diluting liquors too hot, or from an exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors, all which tend to attenuate and diſſipate that fine animal fluid, of which the nervous and muſcular ſyſtems are robbed of that food intended for their nouriſhment and ſupport; hence, from the want thereof the nervous ſyſtem becomes relaxed and debilited, and I conceive that the muſcular ſyſtem becomes contracted, ſimilar to a ſtrip of leather, which when deprived of its oleagenous particles, becomes contracted and ſhrivelled.

Spasms and *palpitations* of the heart, are very frequently produced by frights and vexations. The patients I have had of that deſcription are extremely numerous indeed; frights producing ſpaſms alſo produce convulſions,

vulſions, epileptic fits and *chored ſancti viti* or St. Vitus's dance. The firſt year after I had attended my firſt anatomical inſtructions, and when I reſided in the country, I ſhot a crow, and only broke its wing which I divided at the articulation of the pinion, I lodged it in a ſmall room, with barley, water and earth, it eat but very little. Sometimes once, ſometimes twice a day I went into the room and harraſſed it without touching; it died at the expiration of about 7 days. I diſſected, and examined its inteſtines in the moſt minute manner I poſſibly could, but diſcovered nothing particular 'till I opened the heart, where I found in the ventricle a worm of a blackiſh colour, about the ſize and make of a very ſmall grain of wheat.—Worms in the heart are oftentimes the cauſe of ſudden deaths. *Sphererius* informs us that a *Florentine* gentleman diſcourſing one day with a ſtranger in the Duke of *Tuscany's* palace, fell down dead on a ſudden, his body was opened on ſuſpicion of being poiſoned;

on

on diſſecting the heart, a living worm was found therein. This caſe induced me to try the experiment on the crow. Hence, I conceive that fretting and vexations, ariſing from diſappointments or frights, is the cauſe of that diſeaſe ſimilar to the above; and which is frequently ſaid, that ſuch a man died of a broken heart.

Mrs. Bradley, aged 64, kept a lodging houſe in Frogmore-ſtreet, Briſtol, on the 8th of October, 1791, application was made to me; ſhe had been extremely ill two months, and particularly ſo for the preceeding fortnight, which confined her to her bed. For the preceeding 23 years, ſhe had a fixed pain in her right ſide and ſtomach, which all the medicines ſhe had ever taken did not remove. By the 1ſt of November following, ſhe was perfectly cured, and had no relapſe during two years, when ſhe removed to a diſtant part of the city.

Extract

Extract of a letter from *I. H.* Esq. Crutched Fryers, London, dated the 7th of December, 1791.

" I now according to my promise and your kind request, transmit you the case of the young lady I mentioned, when I last had the pleasure to see you.

About thirteen years ago she was first seized with violent spasms in the pit of the stomach, after remaining there a considerable time, it flew to the left side and afterwards to the right. Whenever she has the spasms a violent pain in the back attends it, and she is very sick ; at present the pain is more in the bowels considerably lower than it ever was before, and she is worse in the evening, particularly every third day. Hot rooms very much increase her disorder, all kinds of acids disagree, as do vegetables of every sort except potatoes, all spirits make her worse. Camphored juleps relieve the pain for a short time. Laudanum has been taken in great quantities

quantities without effect. When at Bath ſhe found benefit from the hot Bath, but it weakened her ſo much ſhe was obliged to leave it off. Flowers of cardamoms have been tried, but without ſucceſs. She is at preſent trying mephitic water, joined to all this, ſhe has had the advice of every eminent phyſician in London and Bath. She is now quite willing to abide by your directions."— As I did not deem this letter ſufficiently explicit, I tranſmitted about twenty interrogatories to *Mr. H.* which were delivered to the *Lady Miss E. T.* who ſent me a moſt explicit anſwer; the moment I read her letter I underſtood her caſe perfectly well; and informed her that if ſhe would ſtrictly follow my directions, I had no doubt of being able to effect a cure in about eleven or twelve months. *Miss T.* began taking the medicines ſent, on the 22d of December, 1791. And I cured her within 6 months.

Extract from her letter dated London, April 12, 1792. "I think it is now about the time

time you were so obliging to desire to hear from me, I have taken the medicines as you directed; and have the pleasure to inform you that I am better than *ever*. Please God I keep well through this month, which has always been the most trying to my constitution, I shall believe myself perfectly cured."

Extract from another letter dated London, June 13, 1792. "It is *impossible* for me to express how greatly I feel myself indebted to you for the *wonderful* re-establishment of health, I may at present with safety say I am possessed of. The months of April and May are now over; two months which for twelve years past, have been particularly melancholy to me, but this last spring, with attending strictly to your prescription, I have thank God, overcome the relapse with which I was as usual threatened. I have for above a fortnight been *perfectly* free from pain, and am so surprisingly stronger, that I can walk a mile and a half without the least inconvenience, when

when formerly a quarter of a miles' walk would have put me in agonies; in ſhort I think myſelf completely bleſſed: and the comfort I enjoy is evident to all my friends, for I have the pleaſure to hear all my acquaintance ſay, who, or what miraculous perſon has reſtored you to ſo much happineſs? why you look as chearful, and different as it is poſſible. Indeed, with a grateful heart I readily acknowledge the kind perſon to whoſe benevolence and indefatible endeavours through the grace of Providence, I am as it were created a new creature.

E. T."

Extract of another letter from *Miss T.* dated London, Feb. 4, 1793, being eight months after the preceeding.

" Enjoying at preſent a *perfect* re-eſtablishment of health, I ſhould think myſelf very undeſerving the *great* bleſſing I have received if I were to let you be unacquainted with the good intelligence, from whoſe invaluable

valuable advice and benevolence, by the Almighty's providence I have been ſo miraculouſly reſtored. When firſt you did me the favor to ſtudy my caſe, I muſt own I thought all your kind endeavours would be in vain, to regain my long loſt health, or *even* to have moderated the complaint. I judged indeed, from what you will allow I had ſufficient cauſe; the ſeries of diſappointments I had met with from all medical powers. *Such* a recovery therefore as I now experience ſeems a double proportion of happineſs conferred upon me. *E. T.*"

Miss T. was perfectly well on the 7th of September, 1799.

Mrs. J. T. aged 30, lived with *Richard Bright*, Eſq. Briſtol, applyed to me on the 9th of July, 1792, had been ill 11 months, a violent fixed pain in the ſtomach and back, a ſwelling on her abdomen about the ſize of a gooſe's egg, which diſperſed when lying down; frightful dreams, ſtartled in her ſleep, palpita-

palpitation of the heart; gravel, very coſtive, ſuppreſſion of urine, &c. On the 3d of September following, ſhe diſcharged two large tea ſpoonfuls of gravel, of the ſize of pins heads; and on the 10th of September ſhe was perfectly cured.—Returned thanks.

In the month of Auguſt, 1792, I breakfaſted with *Mr. P.* an attorney at law in Cardiff; by *Mrs. P.*'s countenance, I could perceive that ſhe was afflicted with violent ſpaſms, &c. &c. which I deſcribed to *Mr. P.* in *Mrs. P.*'s abſence, and requeſted he would enquire if my deſcription was juſt, if it was, I could cure her. Accordingly *Mr. P.* did enquire and informed me that my obſervations were true, ſhe had been afflicted upwards of four years; ſhe had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually. *Mrs. P.* aged about 30, put herſelf under my care. On the 10th of Auguſt, 1792, I ſent her medicines, and within two months ſhe was perfectly cured. She had been married ſeveral years

years to *Mr. P.* but no pregnancy. Within twelve months after *Mrs. P.* was cured, she was delivered of a very fine girl, who is now alive and well.

Mr. Rees Else, gentleman, aged 48, Kingsdown-parade, Bristol, applyed to me on the 22d of December, 1792; had been ill 5 years, during which time he had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually; his complaints were pains in the back owing to a fall; violent spasms, sometimes a round swelling in the side about the size of his fist, which would disperse, and return again; gravel, frightful dreams and startled in his sleep. On the 14th of February, 1793, informed me that he was perfectly cured, and has continued well ever since.

Mr. H. P. aged 32, now living on the Queen's-parade, Bristol, applyed to me on the 4th of May, 1793; informed me that he had lived sometime at Jamaica, where he had been seized with illness, that he had ap-

plyed to *Drs. Lloyd; Marshall; Jepson;* and *Reynolds,* but without effect. Agreeable to *Dr. Reynolds's* advice, he returned to his native air at Chepstow, Monmouthshire, where he took great quantities of medicines; he was confined to his bed, suffered the most excruciating spasmodic pains, frequently delirious, and was prayed for in church: finding no permanent relief, he came to Bristol, where he also took great quantities of medicines before he came to me; I understood his disease perfectly well, I prescribed, and gave him directions how to live, *all gratis,* and desired that he would call upon me every week, that I might be informed how the medicines agreed with him, and for the purpose of making any necessary alteration.—In the course of about a fortnight he called, and informed me that the medicines agreed with him very well, (of course wanted no alteration) that he was better, but had lost my prescription and desired to have another, which I gave him; but he never

never called upon me ſince to inform me of the effects of the medicines, *which was all I required.* About ſix months after, I accidentally met, and aſked him how he was, he ſaid that he was perfectly well, and had cured himſelf by his *own prescription.* Such *grateful* conduct of a man having laboured under ſuch an exceſſive heavy load of affliction, and who had been under the care of *so many* of the faculty, *ineffectually,* before he came to me; his behaviour gave me ſuch a diſguſt, as to go out of the houſe immediately, and to have no further converſation with him; but curioſity induced me to go to the Chymiſt, who ſupplied him with the medicines, after deſcribing his perſon, I enquired if he had had medicines there agreeable to my preſcription, and for how long a time. They informed me that he regularly continued coming there with *my prescription* for about 2 months, but that they had not ſeen him lately. It is really aſtoniſhing to me, and greatly to be regretted that this very *grateful* and *polite*

gentleman ſhould not have cured himſelf before he had applyed to me!!! This circumſtance I will ſubmit for the reader to reflect upon, *if he choses.*

I have many times met illiterate perſons whom I have cured, and enquired how they were, their anſwers generally were, that if they had not met me, they intended coming as that, or the next day, to return thanks, ſuch conduct from *that* claſs of people is excuſeable, as I impute it to their ignorance.

Miss W. aged 22, of the pariſh of St. Auguſtine, Briſtol, applyed the 15th of July, 1793, perfectly cured of ſpaſmodic complaints.

Mr. John Henwood, aged 25, *gentleman,* St. Mitchell's, Cornwall, had been ſubject to violent pains in both his ſides from his infancy, had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. On the 17th of November, 1796, *Mr. J. H.* applyed to me; on the

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1ſt of January, 1797, perfectly cured;—no relapſe.

Mrs. Mary Pike, widow, aged 43, carrier, at Cromhall, Gloceſterſhire, applyed to me on the 10th of January, 1799, had violent ſpaſms in the ſtomach and ſides, and continual belchings for upwards of 7 years, and exceſſive bad for the preceeding 12 months, had taken many medicines ineffectually.—On the 5th of June laſt, ſhe came (being the firſt opportunity) to return thanks, and brought another patient with her.

Mr. G. C. aged 40, farmer, at Charlton, in Gloceſterſhire, applyed to me on the 6th of June laſt, had been for many years afflicted with violent ſpaſms in the ſides, frequent pains in his bowels, loſs of ſleep, loſs of appetite, and frightful dreams, had taken great quantities of medicine ineffectually. By the middle of December laſt, was perfactly cured,—no relapſe.

EPILEPTIC FITS.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, aged 20, ſhop man to *Mr. M'Carthy*, tea-man, oppoſite the Exchange, Briſtol, afflicted from his infancy with epileptic fits, which were daily increaſing; applyed to me on the 5th of Auguſt, 1793; on the 25th of Sept. following came to return thanks being cured; ſometime after I met him in the ſtreet, when he informed me that he had had no relapſe: I have never met him ſince.

Sarah, aged 17, daughter of *Sarah Chapman*, Horſe-ſtreet, Briſtol, applyed on the 27th of June, 1793, violent epileptic fits, ſeveral in a day; cured within 3 months.—No relapſe.

John Rice, aged 33, Avon-ſtreet, Briſtol, afflicted with epileptic fits upwards of two years, had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. On the 15th of October,

1774,

1794, he applyed to me; on the 12th of December following, returned thanks,—cured.

Sarah Lawrence, aged 21, at *Mrs. Huntley's*, grocer, Frogmore-ſtreet, Briſtol, afflicted with epileptic fits upwards of two years, ſometimes two or three in a day, and increaſing in ſtrength, on the 28th of April, 1796, ſhe applyed to me; on the 1ſt of June following, returned thanks, being perfectly cured: Since I commenced writing this caſe, ſhe has declared to me, that ſhe has not had the leaſt ſymptom of a relapſe.

Mr. Joseph Toye, aged about 59, Tin-plate-manufacturer, Maryport-ſtreet, Briſtol, had been afflicted with epileptic fits ſince the 26th of October, 1760, being upwards of 36 years ſtanding, during which time he took immenſe quantities of medicines without relief.—On the 5th of July, 1797, he applyed to me, within two months after I cured him, and at this time enjoys a good ſtate of health.

One case was ſo extremely particular as perhaps never to have been read or heard of, at leaſt I never have.—On the 6th of March, 1793, a farmer, aged about 44, living in Stapleton pariſh, at the diſtance of 3 miles from Briſtol, applyed to me, his information was, that on every *rogation eve*, for the eleven years preceeding, he was attacked with moſt violent ſpaſmodic pains, which cauſed a kind of ſtupor and languor, that continued ſometimes ſix, ſeven or eight weeks, and thereby rendered him incapable of attending properly to his buſineſs. During the time from whence he was firſt afflicted, he had taken great quantities of medicines, had alſo been magnatiſed, by the late *Dr. De Mainauduc*, but all proved ineffectual.—On the 24th of May following, he came to inform me that he was perfectly cured.—*Mr. Shield*, near the French-priſon, at Stapleton, Gloceſterſhire, was a witneſs to the cure.

OF THE GOUT.

THE numerous Authors who have written on the *gout* ſince the time of Hippocrates, have in general materially differed in their opinions relative to the cauſe and cure of that diſeaſe. It might at this period, appear a moſt preſumptuous act, to introduce any new ſentiments on that diſeaſe, which I would not attempt, did I not deem myſelf fully juſtified from the long experience, ſtrict attention and obſervations I have made on that diſeaſe, and my ſucceſsful mode of treatment. It has been the general idea that the gout is incurable, which has prejudiced the minds of mankind ſo much, that they

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are deaf to common reaſon, grounded on the moſt philoſophical principles. The general opinion is, that the gout ſhould be left to nature, with the aſſiſtance of patience and flannel, and that by bringing on a regular fit prevents other diſeaſes, which appears to me to be abſurd in the extreme; for would any man endowed with common ſenſe, wiſh and ſuffer his body to be ſaturated with viſcid humours, when they could be eaſily attenuated and expelled. I have never yet had a caſe of the gout, but what was accompanied with either the ſtone, gravel, dropſy, or the jaundice. In ſome caſes perſons are rendered incapable by accidental events of making uſe of proper exerciſe, to cauſe ſufficient perſpiration to carry off the morbific humour. In other caſes I have known young men who have had it in their power to be cured by proper medicines and reaſonable, but not by exceſſive modes of eating or drinking to exceſs; nature muſt be properly ſupported, but they choſe to indulge

their

their own inclination to nurſe and cheriſh this genteel diſeaſe, by feeding it with brandy, madeira and high ſeaſoned meats. Hence, I conceive that the gout is in general deemed to be a genteel *(may I be permitted also to add a lazy)* diſeaſe, and which by ſome perſons is deemed neceſſary to conſtitute the patient to be denominated a *gentleman*.—17 years practice, ſtrict attention and obſervation enables me with the greateſt confidence to ſay, that when there are no concrete maſſes, commonly called chalk ſtones, formed; which by degrees ſtuff the joints, and deſtroy their action; or when the conſtitution is not too much debilitated by nouriſhing and feeding this genteel diſeaſe; I will with the greateſt certainty aſſert, that it is eaſier cured than three parts out of four, of the diſeaſes that mankind is incident to. The limits of this work does not permit me at preſent, to give a minute definition of this diſeaſe nor the different preſcriptions or formules, but I will endeavour to preſent my ideas in as ſhort and explicit a manner as I can. The

The ſtomach is the fountain of ninetenths of the diſeaſes that mankind is ſubject to; the vibration of the pulſe of children is much quicker than that of adults; their ſtomachs are alſo hotter, which enable them to digeſt half ripened fruit, &c. which adults cannot ſo eaſily digeſt. As mankind advance in years, the heat in their blood and ſtomachs gradually decreaſe; perſons who have cold and phlegmy ſtomachs, frequently eat vegetables; ſome ſpecies of which are very hard of digeſtion, and by lying long in the ſtomach, generate viſcid acrimonious humours, which are conveyed into the capillary arteries and lymphatic veſſels; when this viſcidited fluid enters through the extreme parts of the body, into the ligaments of the joints, and the tendons of the muſcles ſubſerviant to their motion, it becomes coagulated, it irritates and frets them; hence, an inflammation and a moſt excruciating painful tumour is formed, which is commonly called the gout. Such pains are by no means to be

mitigated

mitigated by external remedies of any kind whatever; for by ſuch attempts the gouty humours may be forced back upon the vital organs in a moment, and the patient's life put into the moſt imminent danger. Hence, every method ſhould be immediately taken to remove it into the extremities again. Camphorated æther or burnt brandy ſpiced, ſhould *at all times* be kept in readineſs to diſpel this fiery active and tormenting foe.

My mode of treatment in general, but acting according unto particular circumſtances, is to order abſtinence from all vegetables, (excepting very few particular ſpecies) hard ſalted and high ſeaſoned meats, ſugar, and all ſweet things, which generate acidity in the ſtomach, and moſt particularly from milk, or any preparation therefrom, for milk turns ſour in ſome conſtitutions and fills the body with wind. In other conſtitutions it curdles and generates viſcidity. All vegetable acids are injurious, but mineral

acids

acids are ſalubrious. As much freſh animal food may be taken as the ſtomach can digeſt. Good nouriſhing broths, the fat to be taken off when cold, afterwards warmed and taken when wiſhed for. A ſlice of bread toaſted very brown with boiling water poured thereon and immediately covered 'till cold, is what I recommend to be drank at meals, as being moſt aſſimulating to chyle and promoting the ſpeedieſt digeſtion; after, a few glaſſes of madeira or other wines, or more particularly wine and water, or weak brandy and water; if ſweetened, clarified honey ſhould be uſed as it is penetrating, deterging; promotes expectoration, and cleanſes the kidnies of gravel, by its diuretic properties. The primæ viæ being cleanſed; after, ſuch medicines are exhibited (according to age and conſtitution,) as will attenuate and diſſipate the viſcid humours by expelling them out through the pores of the body. After, ſtomachics and corroborants complete the cure. Good living, with temperance, and exerciſe as much

much as the conſtitution will admit of without fatigue, are eſſentially neceſſary to prevent a relapſe. Conſtant exerciſe preſerves and confirms the health of induſtrious artificers and laborious huſbandmen, by expelling the impurities and ſuperfluous humours of the blood; by friendly ſweats and inviſible tranſpirations that purify and purge its maſs; and which prevent obſtructions or tumours in the ſmalleſt glands. Proper exerciſe greatly contributes to the ſtrengthening of the ſolids, gives firmneſs to the nerves and muſcles, and preſerves a juſt and regular tention in the fibres of the bowels. The whole ſecret of living long; is good living, properly to ſupport nature, temperance and labour, ſo as not to fatigue.

Mr. Richard Jenkins, aged 56, carpenter and timber-merchant, Frogmore-ſtreet, Briſtol, had been for 7 years preceeding, afflicted with the gout, and confined every year, ſometimes a month, five, ſix, or ſeven weeks.

On

On Monday the 27th of February, 1792, he then had been confined about a month; I moſt minutely enquired the ſtate of his conſtitution; and after conſidering the moſt expeditious and effectual mode of treatment, and his promiſing ſtrictly to attend to my directions, I informed him that I had every reaſon to ſuppoſe that he would be out and about amongſt his people on the Friday following being only the 2d of March; accordingly he did walk out on *that day*, gradually recovered the uſe of his feet, and has never ſince been confined, and is now perfectly well.

Mr. T. Cullimore, aged 50, cabinet-maker, at *Meſſrs. Courts*, cabinet-makers and mahogany merchants, under the bank, Briſtol, had been afflicted many years with the gout, applyed to me on the 1ſt of May, 1792, on the 20th of the ſame month cured and returned thanks.

Mr. Charles Margaret, aged 38, a maſter free-ſtone maſon, in Lamb-ſtreet, Briſtol, applyed

applyed to me on Monday the 7th of May, 1792, gout had commenced about 2 months preceeding, moſt excruciating pains in both feet, on the 23d cured.

Mrs. Wife of *Mr. Tho. Skenfield*, aged 45, at the Bell, on the Back, Briſtol, gout in her left foot upwards of a month, applyed on December the 23d, 1792, perfectly cured within 9 days.

Mr. James Whittington, aged 40, plumber, at *Wesley's* Court, Horſe-fair, Briſtol, rheumatic gout 7 years, applyed to me on the 17th of July, 1793, on October following cured.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of *Mr. Tho. Stevens*, maſter carpenter, on Stoney-hill, Briſtol, gout in both feet, on May the 6th, 1796, applyed to me; before the 1ſt of June following was perfectly cured, and has not had any relapſe.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM is a painful diſeaſe, nearly a-kin to the gout. The acute is deemed to be that which is attended with febrile ſymptoms; and the chronic, that which is without fever; both which ariſe from obſtructed perſpiration and circulation of the fluids in the parts affected. The vehemence of the pain is felt moſt, when the affected part is in motion, or when it begins to get warm in bed. It oftentimes attacks the young in the ſame manner as the old, though not ſo violently. The diſeaſe frequently ariſes from being too ſuddenly cooled after violent exerciſe, or great heat of the body from

from any other cauſe; an acrid ſerum, or the remains of the venereal diſeaſe. The ſhoulders and arms are frequently attacked with this diſeaſe, by the bed cloaths being thrown off, or when any particular part of the body is affected by wetted cloaths, when the cold contracts the pores and nervous ſyſtem, by which the circulation of the fluids become obſtructed. The method of cure and diet ſhould be the ſame as for the gout.

Rachael Hopkins, aged 29, wife of *Thomas Hopkins*, preſſer, in Temple-ſtreet, applyed on September 23d, 1792; had been ill upwards of two months, violent rheumatic pains in all her limbs, with a raſh or breaking out all over her body, had taken many medicines; on the 29th of October following, came to return thanks, being perfectly cured.

Samuel Putt, aged 25, labourer, at *Mr. Francis's*, Lewin's-mead, applyed on the 5th of December, 1792, had been ill 6 weeks,

violent pains in the knees, feet, ſhoulders and ſtomach; on the 23d of December came to return thanks, being perfectly cured and gone to work.

Robert Heath, aged 40, ſeafaring-man, at No. 20, Horſe-ſtreet, violent rheumatic pains on the right ſide; applyed on the 4th of March, 1793; on the 15th came to return thanks, cured.

M. E. aged 38, at *Mr. Shiercliffe's*, book-ſeller, on St. Auguſtine's-back, Briſtol; attended on the 7th of February, 1795; rheumatic gout, confined to her bed 14 days preceeding; on the 1ſt of March was perfectly cured; no relapſe, and is now well.

Mrs. Diana Beavan, aged 40, Temple-backs, Briſtol; applyed on the 14th of May, 1797, the ſloop ſhe came in from Ireland was caſt away, in conſequence ſhe was afflicted with a violent cold, ſore throat, and rheumatic pains; on the 3d of June ſhe was relieved of all her pains and cured. *Captain*

Captain Richard Shaw, aged about 60, Pipe-lane, Briſtol, applyed to me November 10, 1797, violent rheumatic pains in his ſide and back, which pains were removed within three days after, and he gradually recovered his ſtrength, and is now well.

Mrs. W. aged about 48, living in Frog-more-ſtreet, Briſtol, applyed on December 24th, 1797, had for ſome time preceeding, been afflicted with excruciating rheumatic pains in her ſhoulders and arms, which ſhe could not lift to her head, with a ſtiff wry neck; removed all the pains within a few hours, and on the 27th of December, walked out to viſit her friend. She was again attacked, on the 18th of June, 1799, I was ſent for, and within three days was again perfectly freed from all her pains and cured; and has not been confined ſince.

Virtue, aged 10 years, daughter of *John Vowles*, of Barrow-common, Somerſetſhire, applyed to me Auguſt 23d, 1797, in the

month of April preceeding, ſhe had been attacked with the *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *Saint Vitus's dance*, had taken many medicines, ineffectually. She was perfectly cured before the month of November following.

Charles, ſon of *Mr. George Neat*, No. 11, Kingſdown-parade, Briſtol; a very fine boy, aged near 8, was *carried* to my houſe on the 25th of September laſt, could not walk, nor even ſtand without ſupport, and had loſt his ſpeech. He had been attacked ſome time preceeding, with *St. Vitus's dance*; had taken medicines, but ineffectually. Within five weeks after application was made to me, he could walk near two miles without any aſſiſtance, and could talk ſo as to be underſtood; he gradually recovered his ſpeech and ſtrength, was cured within nine weeks, and now enjoys a better ſtate of health than he ever did ſince he was born.

OF A CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION, is a word of very extenſive ſignification, implies all diſorders that produce any decay or waſte upon the conſtitution; as it proceeds from various cauſes, it is diſtinguiſhed by various denominations.

A *conſumption* may be *hereditary*, *natural*, or *accidental*; if *hereditary* the taint is primarily fixed in the conſtitution of the embryo, and interwoven with its firſt principles of life.

A *natural conſumption* may ariſe from the ſtraightneſs of the thorax, or a particular ill formation in ſome of the viſcera.

When *accidental* denominated alſo ſymtomatic conſumptions; they derive their origin from various cauſes—*Dr. Radcliffe* was wont to ſay " that *pulmonary* conſumptions in this and the colder countries, are generally *ſcrophulous,*" for which chalybeat waters with antiſcrophulous and pectoral ingredients which incide and cleanſe may be exhibited.

The principal diagnoſtics of *ſcorbutic conſumptions,* are an eruption of ſpots diſpoſed on different parts of the body; a diſcharge of a viſcid ſaline pus from the jugular glands, particularly in the morning.

For an *aſthmatic conſumption,* there is nothing better than a fine thin wholeſome air; and for every ſpecies of conſumption, riding on horſeback is the beſt exerciſe, as will hereafter be deſcribed.

A *conſumption* from the *green ſickness,* and a *ſuppreſſion of the catamenia,* with various other

other diſeaſes, as from a *diabates*, *Hypocondriac* and *hyſteric affections*; a *gonorrhea*, or a *fluor albus*, a *ſalivation*, *diſſentery*, which have nothing very peculiar in their manner of cure, but what relates to their original diſeaſes, and a *phthiſis* in general.

Watching late, rioting, drinking wine, and particularly ſpirituous liquors, to exceſs; contribute often to that diſeaſe; for they injure the ſtomach by relaxing its tone, and deſtroying its digeſtive faculty, whence the appeitite is depraved, and the aliment is ſo imperfectly concocted, that it conveys to the blood crudities and an *heterogeneal* nouriſhment, which ſticks in the glands of the lungs, and obſtructs their paſſages. Sometimes, purulent matter may be diſcharged from the glands, in the upper part of the larinx, or wind pipe, when the lungs are ſound and uninfected.

Air, impregnated with the emanations or fumes of metals or minerals very frequently prove

prove extremely injurious particularly to weak lungs, by corroding and inflaming their tender veſſels; which generate tubercles, ſuppuration, and ſoon terminate exiſtence.—A ſudden tranſition from a very hot, to a very cold climate, produce obſtructed perſpiration, fevers, &c. which if not *most ſtrictly* attended to, from reflection, practice and obſervations, muſt terminate in conſumption, and diſſolution of the human frame.

Lying in a damp bed, or ſleeping with diſeaſed conſumptive perſons; *their* noxious emanations are inhaled by the healthy, and frequently terminate in death.

The body contains three large ſtrainers, the *liver*, the *kidnies*, and the *lungs*, which are deſtined for their ſeveral and important uſes.

The *liver* was formed for the purpoſe of fining and depurating the blood, by filtring from it the bile or choler, and carrying it off by proper channels. The

The *kidnies*, by their peculiar glands, ſeparate the ſuperfluous ſerum or watery parts, and diſcharge them by the urinary paſſages; but ſhould theſe ſecretory glands become obſtructed by noxious particles, unapt for percolation and ejection; hence, diſeaſes are produced, ſuch as *tumours*, *ulcers*, and *jaundice* in the firſt; and in the laſt, *ſuppreſſion of urine*, *gravel*, and *ſtone*.

The *lungs* are deſtined by nature not only to admit alternately the vital air by inſpiration, and excluding it by reſpiration, but alſo to ſeparate and diſcharge the redundant pituitous parts of the blood. But when the glands of the lungs are obſtructed, and kernels formed in both or either lobe, then the diſeaſe appears out of its cauſes, and now may *juſtly* be denominated a conſumption in its firſt ſtage, which will continue longer or ſhorter, as theſe green and unripe kernels are ſwifter or ſlower in growing ripe for ſuppuration, when they break and terminate in

in an ulcer it is then the ſecond ſtage commences, and becomes a confirmed conſumption. The concomitant ſymptoms thereof are a ſtubborn hollow cough, catarrhs, frequent hoarſeneſs, ſick fits, loſs of appetite, hectick fever, nocturnal colliquative ſweats, a propenſion to a flux of the belly, and a thin lean habit of body. Perſons may be afflicted many years with the various ſymptoms that precede and are preparatory to a *phthisis*, ſuch as hollow coughs, hoarſneſs, catarrhs, loſs of ſleep, of appetite, &c. before the lungs are dangerouſly affected; and during this conſumptive diſpoſition, while no tubercles are yet formed in the lungs, the diſeaſe is not begun; though it may ſoon commence; and the patient may be in great danger of being ſoon attacked, while the original cauſe of the diſeaſe remain in the blood, and produce only the complaints mentioned. The lobes of the lungs being hitherto free from obſtructive tumours, this is the proper time for the patient to make uſe of the greateſt exertions, in taking every method to correct the

the humours and purify the blood; by this timely application, the ſymptoms may be reduced, the progreſs of theſe diſorders may be ſtopped, and the generating of tubercles in the lungs may alſo be prevented. The methods I have purſued, has firſt been to exhibit gentle emetics *(when the ſtomach was cold and phlegmy, but never when there was the leaſt indication of an inflammation in the inteſtines, which I have at all times moſt particularly attended to)* and cathartics, to carry down the impurities by ſtool; after, pectorals and the bark, with ſuch medicines as would attenuate and purify the blood, and enable it the more freely to circulate through the pulmonary paſſages. I have never been an advocate for bleeding ſince the following circumſtance happened.

John Williams, aged 31, journeyman baker, applyed to me on the 3d of May, 1788, lodged at *Mrs. Richards's*, Mile-hill, Briſtol; had been ill about 6 months, which originated

ginated from a cold; he had taken great quantities of medicines, and inſtead of getting better grew weaker every day. *On enquiry*, I found that he had been ordered a milk and vegetable diet, which *did not agree* with him, and acted ſimilarly as upon two patients I had attended to before: both died.

Williams's complaints were, a hectic fever; a hollow cough; expectorated white thick viſcid pus, ſometimes of a yellowiſh hue; loſs of ſleep and of appetite; nocturnal ſweats; very thirſty; a great dejection of ſpirits; violent pains in the ſtomach and ſides, and thin ſlimy excrements. Reflecting that I had been twice diſappointed by recommending a milk and vegetable diet; I then determined to vary from the regular inſtructions I had received when I was a ſtudent.

The firſt method I took, was to exhibit gentle emetics and cathartics, and conceiving that his lungs were not ulcerated, as his expectorations did not ſink in water, &c. I exhibited pectorals,

pectorals, infuſions of bark, vitriolic acid, &c. and a change of diet to freſh animal food, and every article that was nouriſhing, which he had an inclination for. As he could not afford to ride on horſe-back, I ordered him to walk out in the moſt pure air, ſo far as his ſtrength would admit of, ſo as not to fatigue. His drink with his meals to be water having been boiled and poured on a ſlice of bread toaſted very brown; as he was ſubject to be thirſty and ſpirits depreſſed, to take occaſionally aq. alexet, ſimp. cum. ſpir. nitr. dulc. By purſuing this mode of treatment, his convaleſcence became very conſpiciuous every day, and in every reſpect. On the 20th of May, my private buſineſs required my abſence from home; about a month before I ſet off, I ſent for my patient, informed him of my journey, and requeſted moſt particularly that he would attend to my directions, which he promiſed to do and that he would go to his father's near Worceſter during my abſence, being aware

aware that people in the country, are in general, very fond of vegetables and bleeding, I cautioned him againſt both; for although his fever was not entirely ſubdued, but very nearly ſo, I ordered him particularly not to ſubmit to bleeding for that inſtead of loſing, his conſtitution required an addition of good blood.—On my return to Briſtol, I went to my patient's lodgings and enquired for him, when, I was informed that he was dead, which aſtoniſhed me extremely, as I had left him in a moſt favourable and gradual ſtate *of convalescence.*

I deemed it eſſentially neceſſary to have a moſt particular enquiry made, relative to his conduct whilſt in the country, and was informed that he lived chiefly upon vegetables, *(his father not being in affluent circumstances, and the patient not having recovered sufficient strength to work, to enable him to buy animal food,)* adding to this, he was prevailed upon to be bled, and within ſeven days after, he

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was a corpſe.—Hence, I have not in any one conſumptive caſe recommended bleeding, although it may be of great utility, when the firſt ſymptom of a fever appears, or when a ſhortneſs or tightneſs of breath commences.

Blood circulates through the veins, arteries, and other veſſels of animal bodies; ſerves for the ſupport of life, and nouriſhment of all their parts. Blood is the great ſource from whence all the other liquids of the body are derived. Blood is formed from chyle by various and ſucceſſive degrees; a few hours after eating, the chyle is conveyed into the blood, though not immediately aſſimilated. The formation of blood in the human body depends chiefly upon the efficacy of the circulation, by which the veſſels act upon their contained fluids. Hence, in the moſt robuſt perſons, the blood is reddeſt, and almoſt black, in conſequence of its ſaturated red colour, and becomes concreted in a few minutes after being left in a ſtate of

reſt. In acute diſeaſes, when the circulation is increaſed, all the parts are intenſely red, and the ſerum of the blood is converted into a ſciſſible maſs. But in weak perſons, in whom the efficacy of the circulation is leſs, all the parts are pale and languid, whilſt the blood is thin and hardly capable of concretion; but ſuch perſons with proper exerciſe, ſo as not to fatigue, and proper remedies, the circulation may be increaſed, the red colour and a due coheſion of the blood will return. An exceſs of blood produces a plethora, lethargy, &c. Fevers are the conſequence of its too rapid motion. Likewiſe living upon high ſeaſoned meats, drinking ſtrong undiluted wine, and drinking hot inflammable liquors, generate too great heat and viſcidity of the blood, which produce various diſeaſes.

Thickness of the blood, is another diſeaſe, proceeding from a plethora, and diminution of its motion; from whence ariſe obſtructions,

tions, ſtagnations, hyſteric and hypocondriac affections, the incubus, or night mare, &c.

The *ſpitting of blood*, ſometimes ariſes from the immoderate motion of the blood, which moves on with ſuch violence from the heart to the lungs, that for want of room it breaks through ſome of its channels, which are too weak to ſuſtain the current.

Young persons of florid complexions and active diſpoſitions, are frequently ſubject to exceſſive effuſions of this nature, and which often happen from the hœmorrhoids and in fevers; when the blood is expanded and agitated to an inordinate degree, becomes impatient of reſtraint, and breaks through in any veſſel where it can moſt eaſily be diſcharged, which moſt commonly are the noſtrils.

The ſigns of *a phthisis*, or purulent conſumption of the lungs, or one of its lobes,

are a continual dry cough; great thirſt; the burſting of the vomica, or a ſuppurated impoſthume; and ſometimes a ſuffocating diſcharge of pus, or coughing up of matter, which ſinks in water, and is thick, fœtid, white, yellow, red, livid, or ſtreaked; which when put into the fire ſmells ſimilarly to burnt fleſh. Sometimes the vomica breaks into the cavity of the thorax or breaſt, which is called an *empyema*.

When the purulent matter enters into the blood, reſpiration becomes much injured; the chyle and the whole maſs of blood are converted into pus; the uſual mode of nouriſhment is deſtroyed; the ſolids gradually waſte away; a hectic fever appears, with nocturnal ſweats; ſwelling of the hands, legs and feet, and a diarrhœa of purulent cadaverous ſtools, which generally end in death.

Dr. Mead, I think, moſt juſtly obſerves, "that fumigations with balſamics, ſuch as frankincenſe, ſtorax, amber, and benzoin, in

in order to correct and ſweeten the acrid and ſalt humours, is of vaſt ſervice in ſome caſes: which is to be done by throwing the ingredients on red coals, and receiving the fumes through a proper tube directly into the wind pipe and lungs. I am very ſenſible, that this method of adminiſtering balſamics is almoſt entirely neglected, as uſeleſs. But whoever conſiders the length of the way which they muſt make by the blood veſſels, before they reach the lungs, and what a ſmall part of them comes to the place of their deſtination, will eaſily ſee, that this is the beſt way of communicating their virtue, if they have any."

"For the ſame reaſon, I have known the ſmoke of balſam of tolu, ſucked into the lungs through a proper tube, as we ſmoke tobacco, to be of ſignal benefit, eſpecially in ſpitting of blood."

An *hereditary conſumption*, like the king's evil, or lunacy, is a fatal entail on many

families, and not eaſily to be extirpated. In the iſland of Madeira, and probably in other parts of Portugal and Spain, where great quantities of ſalt fiſh are eaten, ſcrophulous diſeaſes ſometimes lie concealed, miſſes the father, but will appear in the grand ſon.—The putrid ſeeds of this diſeaſe, are complicated with the principles of liſe, and born with the unhappy child, though they may not diſplay themſelves till he grows adult; and then they are unfolded, and ſet at liberty, by the ferments that accompany the flower of age.

A *glandulous consumption* generally diſcovers itſelf between the age of fourteen and twenty five, but ſometimes, though hereditary it begins to diſplay its fatal ſymptoms at other periods of life. I remember having read a caſe of a phyſician's being in promiſcuous company, where the converſation turned upon this ſubject, and obſerving one of the company look fat and florid; the phyſi-

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cian addreſſed himſelf to him to this effect.—"You, ſir, are ſo happy in a hail conſtitution, freſh looks, and muſcular limbs, that you are ſafe enough from the diſeaſe we are diſcourſing of. Sir, he replied, by all that appears you may juſtly be induced to beſpeak me in the manner you have done, but notwithſtanding that, I am well aſſured, that I have not a year longer to live, for it is not known, that for ſeveral generations, any one of my family has exceeded forty, but generally they die about eight and thirty; and, I now being turned of thirty ſeven, I conclude I ſhall live but a little longer. He ſpoke this with ſuch a ſedate and undiſturbed mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or a ſplenetick whimſey; and I was confirmed in my opinion, when in leſs than ſix months after he ſent for me to give him my advice, I found him ſtriving with a ſharp and obſtinate cough, attended with a feveriſh diſorder, and a faded aſpect, and in deſphite of medicine, in leſs than three months,

to my great ſurprize, his diſtemper entirely unravelled him, and he melted away."

There is another ſpecies of conſumption called an *atrophy*, wherein the body does not receive the neceſſary nutriment, but waſte and decay inceſſantly. This is a diſeaſe proceeding from the whole habit of the body, and not from any diſtemper of the inteſtines. It is generally attended with a hollow cough, a hoarſeneſs, loſs of appetite and of ſleep; is either nervous, or ariſes from the effects of immoderate evacuations. A nervous atrophy ſometimes originates from the morbid ſtate of the ſpirits, or from a weakneſs of the tone of the nerves; whence an univerſal conſumption of the body proceeds, for want of a due aſſimilation of the nutritious juices; there is a defect of appetite, and bad digeſtion, ariſing from an imperfect elaboration and volatilization of the chyle.

Riding on horſe-back, increaſes the circulation of the blood, attenuates and divides

vides the fluids, confirms and ſtrengthens the membranes of the meſentery; promotes a regular perſpiration as alſo a due ſecretion of all the humours; for it accelerates the animal ſpirits, and facilitates their diſtribution into all the fibres of the body, ſtrengthens the parts, preſerves the tone of the ſtomach, creates an appetite and helps digeſtion: Whence it ariſes that thoſe who are accuſtomed to labour and exerciſe, are generally very robuſt and ſeldom ſubject to diſeaſes. It has been found by experience that perſons long afflicted with an obſtinate ſcorbutic flux or looſeneſs, which had eluded the force of celebrated medicines, have been greatly relieved by riding on horſe-back; and moſt men accuſtomed to that exerciſe, find that it invigorates and confirms the inteſtines, and ſometimes to that degree, that they become coſtive to an exceſs. A man particularly of a weak habit of body ſhould not ride on a full ſtomach, for when the ſtomach is diſtended the concuſſions of the horſe is very troubleſome,

fatiguing, and of courſe injurious to the conſtitution. The mornings before dinner, or after digeſtion is nearly finiſhed, are the moſt proper times for riding. The valetudinarean ſhould begin gradually and every day increaſe his exerciſe in proportion to his ſtrength; for nothing is more conducive to health than moderate; ſo violent exerciſe attenuates the fluids, diſſipates the ſpirits, debilitates the body, deſtroys the eleſticity of the fibres and exhauſts the fluid parts of the blood. Change of air for conſumptive conſtitutions is moſt eſſentially neceſſary to be attended to. If a patient be emaciated, thin and of a hot feveriſh complexion, and dwells in a clear air and dry country, he ſhould remove into a flatter and moiſter ſoil, where the air is thicker and leſs ventilated. Conſumptive perſons that inhabit the vale ſhould remove to the purer air (which contains a vivifying property) of the downs and the hills, where the ſoil is dry, and ſpontaneouſly produces wild marjarom, wild time, and the like ſweet

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ſcented plants. The morning air is deemed more refreſhing than that of the evening, and air agitated with breezes more than that which is ſerene and ſtill. Stagnating air is productive of putrid and malignant diſorders, as bilious fevers, dyſenteries, &c. and that which is too moiſt produces coughs, rheumatiſms, inflammatory fevers, &c. "For all nature is animated in a ſurpriſing degree. The air which we breath, the food which we eat; all fluids eſpecially, are full of animalcula of very different kinds. Whence it is poſſible, that ſome of theſe being received into our bodies, and conveyed into minute paſſages of the ſofteſt parts, as into neſts, may there grow, as worms do in the inteſtines, to their proper ſize. Hence, by the obſtruction of the ſmalleſt veſſels, tumours ariſe; which being ſupported by heat and burſting, pour forth their foul offspring in the ſhape of worms."—*Mead.*

The general opinion is, that aſſes, goats, and cows milk, are efficacious for conſumptive

tive diſeaſes. I have experienced that ſuch milks are injurious to valetudinareans, for it either turns ſour in the ſtomach, or is generated into phlegm which oppreſſes the lungs, it has no efficacy that ſtrikes at the root of this diſeaſe; nor is it endowed with any conſtringent force proper to reſtore and confirm the ſtructure of weak lungs, whoſe tone and firmneſs are depraved, and in a great meaſure loſt. Aſſes, goats and cows milk, which generally abound with acid humours, curdle in the ſtomach, or by ſheathing the coats thereof palls the appetite and prevents digeſtion. The ſtomach in the human body is ſingle, but many of the brute creation have ſeveral ſtomachs; its veſſels are arteries, veins, nerves and lymphatics, its arteries, called gaſtricæ, it receives from the coeliac, the gaſtric veins all run to the venaportæ; among theſe are obſervable the vaſa brevia, which go off to the ſplenic branch, and the vena coronaria which ſurrounds the ſtomach. Fowls that live upon corn have two ſtomachs;

ſtomachs; the firſt membranous, called the *crop*; the ſecond carnous called *gezard*: *Dr. Gibſon* ſays in his treatiſe upon anatomy, "that ſuch quadrupeds as chew the cud have four ſtomachs, the firſt whereof is called the *paunch*; the ſecond *reticulus*; the third the *feck*; the fourth the *read*." Hence, as the formation of the ſtomach of man is very different to that of the brute creation, I conceive that the milk of each ſpecie is beſt adapted to nouriſh and ſupport its own particular ſpecie. Milk is prepared from chyle, whence every animal conſiſts is nouriſhed, and lives on its *own* proper milk; and from this prepares all the other parts, both the ſolid and fluid, by means of the vital actions. The human milk is ſweet and thin, and moſt nouriſhing for mankind; the next is that of aſſes; then that of goats; and laſtly that of cows; and according to the diverſity of animals and their reſpective foods, they are poſſeſſed of different and peculiar qualities. Womens' milk for medicinal purpoſes is preferable to

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all others for man. I recollect having read an account of a man who was cured of a conſumption by ſucking his wife's breaſt, after having tryed all other remedies ineffectually. "In ulcers of the lungs, phyſicians particularly recommend a milk courſe, as having the double advantage of being food and phyſic. But this practice is liable to ſome caution; becauſe ſome people have a natural averſion to milk. Moreover in head aches, acute fevers, and exceſſive thirſt occaſioned by them; and likewiſe in flatulencies, in bilious looſeneſſes, and very bloody ſtools, milk ought always to be deemed a poiſon." *Dr. Mead.*

On the 30th of March, 1790, I arrived at Saliſbury, the lady whoſe houſe I was at informed me, that ſhe had a ſiſter *Miss J. W.* aged 20, whoſe diſſolution ſhe expected every minute; ſhe had been ill 2 years in London, her phyſician there ordered her to Southampton to bathe, which made her worſe.

worſe.—After, ſhe was taken to her ſiſter's houſe at Saliſbury, ſhe took great quantities of medicines, ineffectually; that lately, ſhe was ſeized with three or four fits every day, and every fit expected to be her laſt. Sometimes ſhe had no evacuation for ſix or ſeven days, at other times quite the reverſe for as many days, and as her phyſician had given her over, I was requeſted to ſee her: when I went into her room ſhe was in a fit, bolſtered up, and ſupported by two females; ſhe was almoſt a mere ſkeleton, her feet were then and had been a day or two preceeding as cold as clay. I preſcribed for her and gave the neceſſary directions as to diet, &c. I received a letter, dated May 11, 1790, from *Miss W.'s* ſiſter, wherein ſhe ſays, "accept our beſt and grateful thanks, I know you will rejoice to hear that my dear ſiſter is wonderfully relieved." Another letter dated the 4th of Auguſt, 1790, ſays "my ſiſter is mending very faſt indeed." However ſhe had a relapſe from catching cold. She was ordered

ordered to Briſtol, where ſhe arrived on the 1ſt of April, 1791, and again put herſelf under my care; ſhe was ſo weak that ſhe could not ſtand without being aſſiſted, her pains were very violent. In about 14 days ſhe could walk a croſs the room without the leaſt aſſiſtance; within three months ſhe could ride a ſingle horſe from *Mr. John Weeks's* country-houſe, at Felton to Briſtol, and back again in the courſe of the morning. She returned to Saliſbury, and in the year 1799 enjoyed a good ſtate of health.

Mr. William Halsall, aged 22, watch-maker, Broad-weare, Briſtol; applyed to me on the 12th of July, 1799, had been ill upwards of two years, his diſeaſe was a conſumption *(atrophia)* I particularly adviſed him to abſtain from milk, excepting a little with his tea, as alſo from vegetables; as ſoon as he had acquired a little ſtrength, I recommended riding on horſe-back, and change of air, which with proper medicines

effected

effected a cure before the month of February laſt.

George Lamb, aged 30, coachman to *Richard Bright*, Eſq. Ham-green, near Briſtol; applyed to me on the 2d of June, 1791, his diſeaſe, conſumption; the *atrophia*. Cured within 6 months, and is now well.

Consumption and Spasms.

JOHN BREWER, pump and block-maker, aged 30, No. 28, Horſe-ſtreet, Briſtol; ſeized with illneſs ariſing from a general chill of the body, by fitting a pump in a damp well, in the beginning of May, 1791; which produced violent pains in his ſtomach, ſides, and all his limbs, frightful dreams, loſs of appetite, and of ſleep; he had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. He applyed to me on the 6th of May, 1792; on the 30th of July he went to work; and on the 1ſt of October following, he came to return thanks, being cured.

Rachael Field, aged 41, lodged at *Mrs. Warrington's*, No. 30, Horſe-ſtreet, Briſtol; lived laſt in ſervice with *Mrs. Franks*, at Shirehampton; applyed to me on the 11th of June, 1792; had been ill 2 years, conſumption; expectorated green and yellow pus; hectic fever, night ſweats, thirſty, debility, could hardly walk acroſs the room, received pay from St. Peter's-hoſpital. On the 23d of June, ſhe was much better and able to walk out when the weather was fine. On the 16th of July following, freed from her complaints, except expectorating a little white froth; her ſtrength reſtored ſo much, as to be able to walk two miles without fatigue. A few days after, ſhe *personally* attended at the hoſpital; the next day ſhe kept her bed; on enquiry, *she informed me, that she had been obliged to stand near two hours in St. Peter's-church-yard, to receive her pay; that it rained during the whole time, which wetted her thoroughly, and benumed her, which produced such a dreadful relapse, as obliged her to be taken to the hospital, where she died within 7 days.* *Miss*,

Miss, aged 12, daughter of *Mr. H. F.* Redcliff-ſtreet, Briſtol; application was made to me on the 19th of April, 1794; her diſeaſe was a conſumption; had been ill upwards of 13 weeks, during which time ſhe had taken great quantities of medicines, but without effect. I cured her within 9 weeks.

Captain Edward Bullock, aged about 44, College-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed to me on February the 26th, 1798; his diſeaſe *atrophia, or nervous consumption*; had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. On March the 8th *following*; ſtrong ſymptoms of convaleſcence appeared: perfectly cured before the month of October following, and at this time enjoys a good ſtate of health.

COUGH AND ASTHMA.

WILLIAM CARY, aged 72, by his wife who applyed to me in a great hurry, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 26th of February, 1792, informed me that he had been bolſtered up in bed about a fortnight, his diſeaſe an aſthma, that the throttles commenced about 2 hours before, could not then ſpeak, and ſhe requeſted to know, if I could be of any ſervice to him; not a moment's time was to be loſt. I immediately gave her a very ſtrong emetic with directions for its exhibition; to go home as faſt as poſſible.—Agreeable to my directions, ſhe came to me about 8 o'clock, informed me that her huſ-

band

band had been ſo ill for the laſt twelve months, which had rendered him incapable of working; that he had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually. The emetic I had given operated very well, he recovered the uſe of his ſpeech; and by following my directions was relieved ſo far, as enabled him to go to work on the 29th of March following, *and lived 'till last year.*

Ann, aged 7, daughter of *Mr. John Davies*, ſhoe-maker, Steep-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed to me on the 2d of October, 1792, *diſease*, a violent dry cough, 3 years ſtanding, great heat in her ſtomach, &c. On the 15th of December following, was perfectly cured.

Lewis Murphy, aged 31, Bettington-lane, Briſtol, carpenter; applyed to me on the 4th of May, 1796, his diſeaſe, a violent cough, pains in the ſtomach and ſides. On the 23d of June following, came to inform that he was cured, and returned thanks.

HOOPING COUGH.

ELIZABETH, aged 4, daughter of *Elizabeth Spencer*, at *Mrs. Williams's*, Baldwin-ſtreet; applyed to me on the 30th of June, 1792; hooping cough, 3 weeks; her mother was ſimilarly diſeaſed. On the 1ſt of Auguſt following, returned thanks, both mother and child were perfectly cured.

Susan, aged 4 years, and *Elizabeth*, 15 months, daughters of *Susan Thomas*, Taylors'-court, Horſe-fair, Briſtol; applyed on February the 7th, 1795, ſeized with the hooping cough the preceeding November; on the 24th of March, came to return thanks; cured.

William,

William, aged 3, ſon of *Mr. William Daniel*, tyler and plaiſterer, Biſhops'-park, Briſtol; applyed on June the 13th, 1796, had been ill of the hooping cough, 2 months.—Cured within 1 month.

Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.

J. W. aged 50, Park-ſtreet, Briſtol; *erysipelas* and bad habit of body many years; on February the 19th, 1798, applyed; and within 2 months was cured.

Sore Eyes.

ANN, aged 4 years, daughter of *Mr. Wm. Hood*, cabinet-maker, Horſe-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed on Auguſt the 15th, 1790, her face very ſcabby, her lips ſwelled and cracked in two places, great humour in her eyes, had been a year and half ill.—Cured within 6 weeks.

William Parsons, aged 10, lived with *Mrs. Veldhunt*, No. 9, Trencher-lane, Briſtol; ſore

eyes 6 months; had taken many medicines ineffectually. Applyed on Auguſt the 15th, 1792.—Within one month after, cured.

Mrs. Matthias, aged 45, Church-lane, near St. Michaels' Church, Briſtol; applyed on November the 25th, 1792, great inflammations (commonly called bloodſhot) in both eyes.—On December the 3d following, returned thanks, cured.

Tinea or Scalld-Head, &c.

THOMAS CAREY, aged 45, ſhip-joiner, No. 19, Frog-lane, Briſtol; applyed on Jan. the 4th, 1796; ulcers and tumours on the temples and all over the head, about the ſize of ſix-pence, which diſcharged ichor, and dried into ſcabs; rheumatic pains in the left knee, feveriſh, thirſty, coſtive, and violent palpitation of the heart; had been ill and incapable of working near 12 months; had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually.—On February the 6th returned thanks, cured.

ULCERATED

ULCERATED LEGS.

MRS. Mary Westcott, aged 60, lived with her daughter, *Susanna*, wife of *Mr. Thomas Way*, in the Victualling-office, Plymouth; came to Briſtol to ſee her ſon *Mr. John Westcott*, aged 30, who I had then lately cured of a very rapid commencing decline; in conſequence, *Mrs. W.* applied to me on the 31ſt of December, 1792; ſhe had had two large ulcers in her right leg, with a great inflammation in her left leg for upwards of 35 years, during which time ſhe had been regularly treated, but received no permanent relief,—ſhe was alſo coſtive, very thirſty, loſs of appetite and ſleep.—On February the 9th,

9th, 1793, came to return *her sincere thanks*, being perfectly cured, and on the next day returned to Plymouth.

John Bennett, aged 54, ſhoe-maker, Denmark-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed to me on the 11th of November, 1795, ſaid, that 35 years preceeding, in going over a hedge near Minehead, (where he then lived) a thorn ſtuck in his right leg, and ulcerated, which, on examination, I found it to have entered into the outſide, about 6 inches above the articulation of the fibula with the tibia. After, old womens' advice, advices, &c. were attended to; the wound would frequently cicatrize, and break out again; which induced him to come to Briſtol for further advice, which during the courſe of 12 months proved ineffectual. He was recommended to come to me, I informed him that it was a ſurgical caſe, which I did not practice; but he came well recommended, having a wife and 5 children, which diſenabled him to pay any more money, I gave him

him leave to attend me.—In the beginning of Nov. following came to return thanks perfectly cured.—No relapse.

Mr. Benjamin Rowland, aged 39, officer of Excise, Limekiln-lane, Bristol; applyed to me on the 23d of January, 1796; his right leg was greatly inflamed; there were two large ulcers on his left leg, which discharged a fetid matter, similar in colour to muddy water: this leg had been ulcerated upwards of 16 years. He had been under the care of several, but without success, excepting that of healing up his wounds, for, perhaps a week or a little longer time when his leg would again break out. On the 4th of April following, he came to inform me, that he was perfectly cured,

SCROPHULA.

SCROPHULA.

B. M. aged 33, at *S. W. Esq.* (then in Briſtol for the winter ſeaſon) applyed on Feb. the 21ſt, 1798; about 6 years preceeding, being extremely hot, ſhe plunged her feet into cold water, which produced a ſcrophulous diſeaſe, all over her body; thirſty, feveriſh, coſtive, &c.—Within 3 months ſhe was cured.

Mrs. B. aged about 40, of B-ſtreet, Briſtol, applyed to me on April the 18th, 1796, afflicted with a ſcrophulous complaint 16 years; had taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually.—Within two months was cured.

SWELLED

SWELLED LEGS.

MRS. PATIENCE STAIGHT, aged 59, ſhop-keeper, Milehill-ſteps, Briſtol, applyed to me on the 4th of Auguſt, 1792.—Swelled legs with great itching, which ſhe had laboured under many years, during which time took great quantities of medicines. October the 29th, cured.

Mary Ellis, aged 54, worked at *Messrs. Courts,* upholders, &c. Briſtol, applyed on the 6th of Auguſt, 1792, had been afflicted with ſwelled legs upwards of 2 years, violent pains in her ſtomach and ſides, had taken many medicines without relief.—November the 6th following, came to return thanks, cured.

John

John Patterson, aged 54, bright-ſmith, No. 27, Thomas-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed to me on the 13th of Auguſt, 1800; ſwellings in his legs and thighs upwards of 10 weeks preceeding, violent ſweats had commenced in May, ſuppreſſion of urine, and a general debility of the conſtitution; had, previous to his coming to me, taken great quantities of medicines ineffectually; on the 26th of November following, went to work, perfectly well; and on the 29th came to return thanks.

Mrs. S. aged 30, houſekeeper to *Mr. N. W.* Corn-ſtreet, Briſtol; ſhe applyed to me on the 25th of February, 1793; her diſeaſes, very painful ſwellings in the face and gums, pains in her head, teeth, and ſtomach, which was cold and phlegmy, with loſs of appetite, and of ſleep, &c.—Had taken many medicines without relief; the 28th of March following quite hearty, all her pains and ſwellings ceaſed. A relapſe commenced in May following; but by a ſtrict attention and perſeverance

leverance, on the 11th of Auguſt following, was perfectly cured.—No relapſe.

Angina, or Sore Throat.

MRS. *DIANA BEAVAN*, aged 40, Temple-backs, Briſtol; applyed to me on the 14th of May, 1797; about 5 months preceeding, had been caſt away on the coaſt of Ireland; her diſeaſe a ſore throat, violent cold, ſwelled face, and a continual buzzing pain in the head.—On the 3d of June following, perfectly cured.

Cholera Morbus.

MRS. *H.* a lady aged about 56, College-ſtreet, Briſtol, ſent for me on the 22d of September, 1800; diſeaſe, cholera morbus. She was free from all pain, and well before the 10th of October following.

DISTENDED

DISTENDED BELLY, &c.

ON October the 17th, 1791, *Susan*, wife of *Jas. Taylor*, tyler and plaiſterer, Frog-lane, Briſtol; brought to my houſe her little boy, aged about 4 years, had been ill a very conſiderable time; his belly was ſo greatly diſtended that he could not ſee his own feet, and ſhone as if it had been rubbed over with oil; his arms and legs but little more than ſkin and bones. Within 6 weeks the child was perfectly cured, and gradually regained his ſtrength.

Bloody Flux.

WILLIAM, aged 8, ſon of *Edwd. Peterson*, ſeaman, Baldwin-ſtreet, Briſtol, applyed on Auguſt

Auguſt the 20th, 1792; hard ſwelled belly, and bloody flux, cured within 3 weeks.

Incontinence of Urine.

RICHARD HOPKINS, aged 37, Taylor, at the ſecond houſe from the Bull's-head, St. James's-back, Briſtol; applyed January the 9th, 1793, had been afflicted for a conſiderable time, with incontinence and bloody urine, great thirſt, violent pains in the loyns, and gravel; he had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually.—On July the 1ſt, 1793, came to return thanks, quite hearty, and was perfectly well in the month of July laſt, 1800.

A. F. aged 35, cook to *Mr. W.* Park-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed on February the 20th, 1798; incontinence of urine for 7 years preceeding, coſtive habit of body, &c.—On May the 2d following, came to return thanks, cured,

GRAVEL, &c.

JOHN CORTER, aged 46, labourer, at the old Brick-yard, near Temple-gate, Briſtol, applyed on Auguſt the 10th, 1796; troubled with the gravel, many years; about two months after came to return thanks,—cured.

Contracted Sinews.

MRS. BURD, a widow lady, aged about 60, at *Mr. Lawrence's*, College-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed on February the 19th, 1796; had been ſubject to a gouty habit of body for upwards of 26 years. About the latter

latter part of May, 1795, ſhe loſt the uſe of her right hand, ariſing from a contraction of the muſcular ſyſtem. She had taken great quantities of medicines, ineffectually; within ſix months I perfectly cured her, and in the month of July laſt, 1800, declared that ſhe then enjoyed as good a ſtate of health, as ſhe ever did at any one period of her life; ſhe really then was as alert as any young lady at the age of ſixteen, who enjoyed the moſt perfect ſtate of good health.

Ague, or intermitting Fever.

JOHN STEVENS, aged 16, ſervant to a farmer, in the moors, Henbury-pariſh, Gloceſterſhire, applyed to me on October the 2d, 1786, had been afflicted with a quotidian ague for a very conſiderable length of time. perfectly cured him within ſeven days.

SCARLET FEVER, &c.

THOMAS, aged 7, *Sarah*, aged 5, children of *Thomas Morgan*, at *Mr. Stephens's*, Gloſter-lane, Briſtol; had been ill 6 weeks of a ſcarlet fever; applyed October the 21ſt, 1793; cured within 18 days.

Ardent Fever.

E. HEATH, aged about 40, taylor, Narrow-alley, Frogmore-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed to me, February the 7th, 1794; a violent fever, perfectly cured him within 7 days.

PUTRID

PUTRID and MALIGNANT FEVER.

ON the 19th of May, 1792; I happened to be at the Red-Lyon, in Landilo, Carmarthenſhire, where *William*, aged 15, *(ſon of Mrs. Brooks, the hoſtess,)* had been confined to his room and bed, about 4 days, with a putrid malignant fever, and ſore throat; I immediately preſcribed for him, and on the 21ſt, felt the greateſt ſatisfaction, at his rapid convaleſcence, when I went from Landilo; but left the neceſſary directions how he was to be treated, as alſo all the family *in the houſe*, who were in a ſlight degree infected; and in about a week after, on my return to

Briſtol, I had the pleaſure of receiving a letter, informing me, that they were all recovered, and that *William Brooks's* ſtrength was alſo returning as rapidly as could poſſibly be expected.

Hardness of Hearing.

ELIZABETH, aged 9, daughter of *Mr. Richard Martin,* ſailor, No. 4, Horſe-ſtreet, ill from her infancy; hard of hearing ſince ſhe was 3 years old; pains in her ſtomach and head; ſpit blood; breakings out on the back part of her head; ſhe had taken great quantities of medicines, but without effect. Application was made to me on the 24th of July, 1792; ſhe was cured within 3 months.

Mrs. Thomas, aged about 40, Bedminſter-cauſeway, near Briſtol; her hearing much injured by a violent cold, applyed to me on the 15th of May, 1799; cured within 1 month.

CHLOROSIS

CHLOROSIS, or GREEN SICKNESS, &c.

MISS C. aged 18, L-mead, Briſtol; her mother, applyed to me on the 21ſt of May, 1799; had been ill 3 years.—Cured within 2 months.

Nervous Head-Ach.

MRS. E. BARNES, Shepton-mallett, ſchool-miſtreſs, applyed on the 18th of May, 1796.—Cured.

BAD EFFECTS

FROM DRINKING

COLD WATER.

MRS. aged about 40, wife of *Mr. Jones*, carpenter, Trenchard's-lane, Briſtol; had been ill about 9 days, ariſing from drinking cold water, which occaſioned a violent chill, a great ſwelling of the body, excruciating pains, and very thirſty; ſhe had taken ſeveral bottles of medicines, ineffectually; on the 11th of Auguſt, 1792, application was made to me, and within 5 days after, ſhe was perfectly cured.

HÆMOPTOE

HÆMOPTOE,
OR
SPITTING OF BLOOD.

ANN THOMAS, aged 21, daughter of *Mr. David Thomas*, breeches-maker, had been afflicted with violent pains in the ſtomach and bowels; ſpitting of blood and obſtructed catamenia near three years; had taken many medicines, ineffectually. She applyed to me on the 13th of Auguſt, 1792, and was perfectly cured before the 3d of October following.

Mrs. Elizabeth Parrott, aged 33, Hotwells; ill 12 months, violent pains in the ſtomach, &c. &c. ſpit blood; applyed to me on the 13th of September, 1796. Cured within two months.

BILIOUS,

BILIOUS, &c.

MRS. *B.* aged about 34, Temple-ſtreet, Briſtol; afflicted for ſeveral years preceeding with a bilious and coſtive habit of body, a conſtant pain in the ſides and back, and a cold ſtomach. Applyed to me on the 12th of September, 1792; and on the 29th of October following, was cured.

Yellow Jaundice.

MRS. *JENKINS*, aged 33, Red-lyon, Redcliff-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed to me on the 8th of Nov. 1797; her diſeaſe; the yellow jaundice, pains in the ſtomach, palpitation of the heart, and thirſty.—Cured within 6 weeks.

WORMS.

WORMS.

FREDERICK, aged 2 years, ſon of *Mr. E. S.* College-ſtreet, Briſtol; application was made to me, May the 14th, 1800; his diſeaſe, worms in the inteſtines. June the 10th, cured.

Mr. W. J. Thomas-ſtreet, Briſtol; applyed to me on the 29th of May, 1796; worms, *ascarides*; pain in the left ſide, coſtive habit of body. Cured within 6 weeks.

ITCH.

MR. H. N. St. Auguſtine's-pariſh, Briſtol; on the 9th of April, 1793, entertained a relation and his wife, (who arrived that day from London,) at his houſe; a very few days after, it was diſcovered that all the family were affected with the itch, which relations had been infected with, by lying, as they ſuppoſed, in a bed (that was not clean,) on the road. Application was immediately made to me, and within 4 days I cured all the family, and deſtroyed the infection in their clothes, without waſhing them.

Ann, aged 18 months, daughter of *John Edwards*, carpenter, Queen-ſtreet, Briſtol; was afflicted with the itch; on the 17th of July, 1793, application was made to me; I alſo cured her within 4 days.

DOWN-

DOWN-FALLING
OF THE
ANUS, &c.

HANNAH, aged 3 years, daughter of *Mr. R. H.* mate of a ſhip, belonging to Briſtol; her mother applyed to me on the 20th of Auguſt, 1792; the diſeaſe a moſt violent pain in the bowels, and down-falling of the anus, for the laſt preceeding month. On the 14th of September following, was cured.

Down-falling of the Womb.

MRS. E. P. widow, aged 34, of Briſtol; applyed to me on the 5th of Aug. 1793. She had been married at the age of 14; ſhe was afflicted with a great ſwelling in her ſtomach and belly, with great pain; and a down-falling of the womb.—Within 2 months I cured her.

CON-

CONSUMPTION

RAPIDLY

Commencing.

IN the month of Auguſt, 1798, I took a ride with a gentleman to his eſtate, about 5 miles diſtant from Briſtol; where I obſerved at the farmer's houſe, a very decent young woman, who appeared to be in a moſt deplorable ſtate of health; I told her all her complaints by phyſiognomy, which ſhe acknowledged to be right.—She informed me that ſhe had not been well for the laſt 4 or 5 years, and particularly for the laſt 18 months, that ſhe had taken medicines which

which did not relieve her; that ſhe was ordered into the country for the benefit of the air. She had been about a week in that lodging, and was rather worſe than better, and that ſhe was not then under the care of any medical man. The ſituation of her lodging was in a low moor, full of ditches, containing ſtagnated water, emanating a fetid putrid effluvia. Having myſelf experienced what illneſs was, and which induced me to be inſtructed in, and to ſtudy phyſic; compaſſion for the afflicted, compelled me to recommend her to quit that ſituation as ſoon as poſſible; for, inſtead of its being healthy, it was extremely unhealthy for her diſeaſe. I gave her my addreſs, and my public days of attendance to ſuch as were not in affluent circumſtances; that as I could tell all her complaints by phyſiognomy. If ſhe ſhould think proper to put herſelf under my care, and would ſtrictly follow my directions, I had no doubt (I would not be ſo preſumptuous as to ſay that I would) of being able

to

to cure her; in reply, ſhe informed me that ſhe would on the next which was market day, ſend to her huſband to fetch her home. On the week following, ſhe applyed to me, gave her addreſs, *Mrs. F.* aged 30, Avon-ſtreet, Great-gardens, Briſtol; ſhe put herſelf under my care on the 22d of Auguſt, 1798; her diſeaſe, a dry hoarſe cough, hectic fever, violent pains in her ſtomach and ſides, loſs of ſleep and of appetite, frightful dreams, palpitation of the heart, and a general debility of the conſtitution; I preſcribed for her; ſhe ſtrictly adhered to my directions. On September the 14th, her cough and hoarſeneſs entirely gone; all her other complaints allayed, gained ſtrength every day, and on the 22d of October following, was perfectly cured; and I have not heard of her having had the leaſt ſymptom of a relapſe.

On the 14th of February, 1799, as I paſſed by *Mr. C's.* ware-houſe, he called me in; ſaid, that his partner, *Mr. A.* had not enjoyed

enjoyed a good ſtate of health for ſome years, enquired if I could cure him; *Mr. A.* lives in the pariſh of St. Auguſtine; being preſent, I requeſted he would take off his hat, which he did, when I told him his complaints; I preſcribed for and cured him; and at preſent he is poſſeſſed of a good ſtate of health.

Hæmorrhoides, or Piles.

AN extraordinary case, Charlotte, aged 4, daughter of *Mr. J. H.* St. James's-ſtreet, London; hæmorrhoides from her birth. On the 20th of October, 1799, ſhe was put under my care. On the 27th of November following, was perfectly cured, and on the 2d of February, 1800, when I returned to Briſtol, ſhe had not the leaſt relapſe.

Mr. S. S. aged about 48, Stapleton, Gloceſterſhire; hæmorrhoides for ſome time,

on the 9th of February, 1801, applyed to me, and within 1 month was cured.

Loss of Speech.

IN the month of July, 1798, *Mr. Figgins*, carpenter, (employed occaſionally by *Mr. Hairs*, No. 29, St. James's-ſtreet, London,) when very hot, drank cold ſmall beer, which, not only took away his ſpeech, cauſed a ſtoppage in his noſe, but alſo affected his hearing; having taken many medicines, ineffectually. On October the 31ſt, 1799, he put himſelf under my care; on the 1ſt of February, 1800, the ſtoppage in his noſe was entirely removed, his deafneſs was almoſt cured, and he had recovered the uſe of his ſpeech.

Immoderate Flux of the Menses.

MISS E. S. aged 25, of Clifton-pariſh, near Briſtol; her diſeaſe, an immoderate flux of the menſes, with which ſhe had been afflicted

flicted upwards of 4 years. Application was made *for her* to me, on the 20th of October, 1800, and within 3 months ſhe was perfectly cured.

Suppression of the Menses.

MISS *M. S.* aged 30, St. Auguſtine's-pariſh, Briſtol; her catamenia or menſes, had been obſtructed upwards of 2 years; had taken many medicines without effect. On the 2d of December laſt, 1800, application was made *for her* to me. Within 10 weeks I perfectly cured her.

Lameness.

MRS. *Ann Davies*, aged 30, came from Monmouth, for better advice; ſhe applyed to me on the 14th of October laſt; for the 15 weeks preceeding, ſhe had taken great quantities of medicines, was bliſtered, &c.

&c. inſtead of relieving, increaſed her diſeaſe. When ſhe came to me, ſhe was afflicted with violent ſpaſms in the ſtomach and ſides, pains in the back and bowels, a dry cough, and very lame, the right ſide affected; on the 24th of January, cured.

The preceeding are a small part of the cures I have effected by medicines, but not even one of them could I perform by animal magnetism.

ADVICE,

Advice to those who visit the Sick.

IT is better to be poor and well, than to be rich and ſick. Health and a ſound body is much more valuable than gold, or the greateſt riches we poſſibly can poſſeſs. There is no wealth better than a ſound body, and no joy greater than the joy of the heart; therefore, felicity is not to be meaſured by wealth or proſperity, but by the ſoundneſs of the body and of the mind; for he only lives and is well, that perfectly enjoys the benefit of both.

Advice to thoſe who attend or viſit the ſick; with inſtructions to prevent infection.

I have already obſerved that I deem the ſtomach to be the fountain of nine-tenths of the diſeaſes that mankind is ſubject to; hence, to prevent infection, every method ſhould be taken to guard and fortify it againſt danger. It is well known, that ſometimes contagious effluvias float in the atmoſphere we breath in; if our ſtomachs are quite empty, the more liable are we to inhale ſuch infectious effluvias, which generate diſeaſes; to prevent which, I recommend that no perſon ſhould go out of his houſe without eating; a cruſt of bread and butter is what I prefer; for, butter being an animal oil, it lines the coats of the ſtomach and prevents the inhaled noxious effluvia from penetrating into the pores thereof; the ſkin anointed with oil, will reſiſt poiſon; for if a cauſtic is ſet thereon, it will not ſtick nor penetrate, and when poiſon is taken inwardly; oil will blunt the acrimony of the poiſon; will prevent its entering into the pores and veins and caſt it forth by vomit. Oil powered on wine

or

or any other liquor, doth preſerve it, that it ſhall neither grow dead nor be corrupted: for it prevents any morbific, or other air, from penetrating; coriander ſeed, cloves, cinnamon, zedoary, the rind of orange or lemon newly cut; refined liquorice, camomile flowers, gentian root; either of thoſe that beſt ſuits the inclination, are very ſalubrious. Swallowing a ſmall quantity, waſhing the mouth, temples, noſe, and ſnuffing up the fumes of prophylactic, or *the vinegar of four thieves*; or the vinegar of rue, have been deemed good preſervatives againſt infection, being uſed before you enter the room where the ſick lie.

On entering ſuch room where contagion reigns, do not ſtand between the patient and the chimney, for the chimney draws, or attracts the infectious effluvia from the patient which you may inhale to your great injury.

When you alſo attend a ſick perſon, do not ſtand directly oppoſite, but ſideways, ſo as not to inhale the ſick perſon's effluvia.

Whilſt you attend, or viſit ſuch ſick perſon; do not ſwallow your ſpittle, for it frequently conveys the noxious effluvia into your ſtomach.

Nurſes who attend the ſick; ought frequently to drink ſmall quantities of brandy; or a ſtrong decoction compounded of gentian root leſſer century and wormwood, with a ſmall mixture of ſalt of wormwood; ſuch decoction will deſtroy the effects of the inhaled infectious effluvia, and ſtrengthen the nurſes conſtitution.

It is much better to guard againſt, than to be afflicted with contagious diſeaſes.

SYMPATHY and ANTIPATHY DEFINED.

I WILL now endeavour to define Sympathy, Antipathy, the effects of Imagination, and Nature :

Sympathy, is a natural inclination, a fellow feeling, compaſſion for another, or a conformity of natural qualities, humours, temperaments, &c.

Sympathy denotes an indiſpoſition befalling one part of the body, through the defect or diſorder of another ; whether it be from the influence of ſome humour, or vapour ſent from

from elſewhere; or from the want of the influence of ſome matter neceſſary to its action.

Sympathy, between perſons nearly connected with each other, has had a wonderful effect; ſuch as huſbands being a thouſand miles diſtant from their wives, have felt ſenſations of their wives indiſpoſition, Lord *Verulam*, who lived in the year 1625, obſerves in his writings; that being in Paris, two or three days before his father's death, he dreamed, that his father's houſe in the country, was plaiſtered all over with black mortar.

Antipathy, is a natural averſion or diſlike, or offence taken by one man againſt another, or thing, ariſing ſometimes from nature, and ſometimes from reaſon.

There is a hidden and ſecret property of things; ſometimes, mankind at the firſt interview, become attached to each other by a kind

kind of *sympathetic* power. Sometimes, they take an *Antipathy* or *aversion* to each other, and even without any particular reaſon or juſt cauſe; I know not how to account for it in any other manner, than that I conceive, there is a kind of inſtinct in the human frame, when their complexions, or diſpoſitions do not accord; which I deem to be the cauſe.

ENMITY

ENMITY amongst VEGETABLES.

EVEN the Vegetable, as well as the Animal kingdoms do not accord with each other, from which we may improve in knowledge, for when we diſcover that one thing does not agree with another, we may juſtly conceive, phyſically; that one of them may be uſed as a proper remedy againſt the harms of the other; for inſtance, there is enmity between the Vine and Coleworts, *(Colewort is a species of Brassica, Cabbage in botany, a genus of the tetradynamia, seloquosa, class of plants,)* for the Vine winds itſelf with her tendrils about every thing, excepting Coleworts, which ſhe ſhuns, and turns herſelf another way. Coleworts are

good

good againſt intoxication from the drinking of wine, and a ſmall quantity of white wine, being mixed with the water, wherein Colewort, or other greens are boiled, turn their colour from a bright green to that of a bright olive, and, let the very ſame ſpecies of greens be boiled in ſpring water only, they will retain their bright green colour.

Ivy, is the bane of all trees, by twining round them, and as it gradually gains ſtrength from nutriment and age, it incircles the trunk, prevents the vegetable fluids and juices from circulation, through the rine of bark; hence, the branches are deprived of their proper nouriſhment, part of them wither and decay.-It is alſo as great an enemy to Vines, if not ſubdued in proper time. Ivy, hedera in botany, *(is a genus of the pentandria monyginia class of plants,)* its qualities in medicines, are drying, and aſtringent, being taken inwardly in great quantities, it becomes injurious to the nerves and ſinews, by abſorbing that animal

animal fluid, intended by nature to nouriſh and ſupport them. *Pliny* ſaith that the juice of the berries prevent intoxication, and helpeth thoſe that ſpit blood.

Rue, (a genus of the octandria monogynia class of plants,) is at enmity with hemlock. Much rue being eaten, becometh extremely hurtful to the conſtitution, and poiſonous, when taken to exceſs; the juice of hemlock corrects and expels it, Hence *Vice Versa*, rue is good againſt hemlock. *(Hemlock is a genus of the pentandria, digynia class of plants.*

Numerous other Vegetables are at enmity with each other. The influence of the Sun and Moon over Vegetables, and indeed over all other things, is inexpreſſible. The Sun is the governor of time, and the rule of life, every thing is perfected by the Sun, which is a heavenly fire, and the light of life.

There is ſuch a ſympathy between the Sun and plants, that the *heliotropium* or *turnsole*, *(a genus*

(a genus of the pentandria monogynia class of plants,) openeth her leaves when the Sun riſeth, and ſhutteth them when the Sun ſetteth—ſo, many other plants and flowers follow the Sun, to receive its divine influence.

"*Dr. Brooks* informs us, that the Sun is a globe of liquid fire, is the centre of the univerſe, is likewiſe the fountain of light and heat; the diameter of which, is equal to one hundred diameters of the earth; whoſe thickneſs, in plainer terms, is ſeven hundred and ninety three thouſand miles; that its ſurface is equal to ten thouſand times the ſurface of the earth, and whoſe ſolidity is a million times as great.

The Earth is near eight thouſand miles in diameter, and diſtant from the Sun eighty-one millions of miles.

The diameter of our Moon is reckoned to be almoſt two thouſand two hundred miles; her

her magnitude, or rather her maſs, or the quantity of matter in her, with regard to the Earth, is about one fortieth part.

The Moon which is but a ſpeck, in compariſon of the other heavenly bodies, though it ſeems ſo near us, is two hundred and forty thouſand miles diſtant from us, and its ſurface is about fourteen millions of ſquare miles. As the Moon is the neareſt to the Earth of all the Planets, her motion is alſo the quickeſt, the complete revolution being performed in about twenty-ſeven days, ſeven hours, and three quarters. To this attendant of the Earth, we are indebted for the flux and reflux of the tides, twice in twenty-four hours, which re-attended with ſo many advantages, that mankind could hardly exiſt without them, ſince the waters would then become ſtagnated, and unfit for any of the purpoſes of human life."

The Moon is leſs powerful than the Sun, but what with her own force, and the ſtrength

ſtrength which ſhe attracks from the Sun, ſhe works much, by reaſon of her being neareſt to the Earth of all Planets. Antient philoſophers, remark, that trees and vegetables planted during the increaſe of the Moon, grow ſtronger, and become more fruitful than thoſe planted in the wane.

That the Pomegranate will bring forth fruit juſt ſo many years, as many days as the Moon is old, when planted before the full. If we cut our hair when the Moon is increaſing, it will grow faſter than when the Moon is in the wane.

EFFECTS of IMAGINATION.

IMAGINATION, is a power or faculty of the mind, whereby it conceives, and forms ideas of things, communicated to it, by the outward organs of ſenſe.

The late honourable *Robert Boyle* ſaid, that there are many inſtances of diſeaſes ariſing from imagination, particularly where the diſeaſe is greatly dreaded; adding, that he knew a lady who had the ſmallpox by this means; nor is it only in women, that imagination has theſe effects; for he tells us of a man whoſe hair was ſuddenly changed colour, from the fear of his going to be put to death.

Mr.

Mr. Boyle, alſo tells us of a lady, who waſhing herſelf in a well, and fixing her eyes very attentively upon the red pebble ſtones in the water, very ſoon after became pregnant, was delivered of a child, whoſe ſkin was plentifully ſpeckled with ſpots of the colour and magnitude of theſe ſtones.

Damascen, (an Italian author) reports that a woman having the hairy image of *John the Baptist* in her chamber, was delivered of a child that was all hairy. Hare lips, and the different marks on children, are juſtly aſcribed to the imagination of the mother.

Jacob was well acquainted with the force of imagination, for to bring forth party coloured cattle. *Jacob* took him rods of green poplar, and of the haſel and cheſnut trees; pilled white ſtrakes in them, and made the white appear which was in the rods. And he ſet the rods which he had pilled before the flocks in the gutters, in the watering

troughs, when the flocks came to drink; and the flocks conceived, and brought forth cattle ring-ſtraked, ſpeckled, and ſpotted.

[*Genesis, Chap. XXX.*

Upon the ſame principles, I conceive that ſwine and every other animal, when lodged in ſties, or places with white roofs, and walls, might be the means of producing a white coloured ſpecies of its kind.

Heliodorus, (an ancient author) informs us that an Ethiopean Queen, *(a black)* brought forth *Chariclea*, a fair or *white daughter*; the cauſe whereof, was ſuppoſed to ariſe, from her having in her chamber, ſome moſt beauful pictures of white people, which ſhe every day admired, with infinite pleaſure and amazement.

It is further obſerved, that there was a *black* woman, who had a particular deſire to be the mother of a *fair*, or white ſon; for which purpoſe, ſhe procured the image of a

white

white boy, carved of marble, well proportioned in every reſpect; her eyes and heart were continually fixt upon it; ſhe became pregnant, and brought forth a *ſon*, alike to the marble image. Many other ſimilar circumſtances are related, particularly, that the *Lacedemonians*, when their wives became pregnant, *pictures* and *images* of the moſt beautiful and handſome young men, were conſtantly expoſed to their views.

And which I humbly beg leave to ſubmit as a hint to my faircountry-women, for the purpoſe of the propagation of (*if possible*) a more beautiful offspring.

NATURE DEFINED.

NATURE, has ſeveral different ſignifications; it being uſed for the author of nature, whom ſome ſchoolmen call *natura naturans*, being the ſame with GOD. By the nature of a thing, we ſometimes mean its eſſence, that is the attributes which makes it what it is, whether the thing be corporeal or not; as when we attempt to define the nature of a fluid, or &c. Sometimes we confound that which a man has by nature, with what accrues to him by birth. Sometimes we take nature for an internal principle of motion; as when we ſay, that a ſtone or any ponderous ſubſtance, thrown into the air, by nature falls

to

to the earth. Sometimes we underſtand, by nature, the eſtabliſhed courſe of things. Sometimes we take nature for an agregate of powers belonging to a body, particularly a living one; in which ſenſe phyſicians ſay, that nature is ſtrong, weak, or ſpent; or that, in ſuch and ſuch diſeaſes, nature left to herſelf will perform the cure. Sometimes we uſe the term nature for the univerſe, or whole ſyſtem of the corporeal works of GOD.

Nature, in which the works of the DIVINE BEING do ſo conſpicuouſly appear, is the beginning of every thing, and whereby all things conſiſt.

Nature, is the mind or divine reaſon, the efficient of natural works, and the preſerver of things that be: which power can be aſcribed only to GOD, and to JESUS CHRIST, who is inſeperably united with him. For, *he is the brightness of his Father's Glory, and the express image of his person.*

Zeno Citticus, an ancient philoſopher, held two beginnings, viz. God and Matter; the one active or efficient, the other the paſſive principle; and I conceive, upon the foundation, that, IN THE BEGINNING GOD created the heaven and the earth, and the earth being without form, and void, and darkneſs being upon the face of the deep, and the Spirit of God moving upon the face of the waters, muſt have impreſſed *Zeno Citticus*, with the idea, that water was the paſſive principle: For God, when by the Almighty power of his Deity, had framed in due meaſure and order, the Heaven, the Sun, the Moon, the Planets, the Stars, and the very firſt principle of things, the Elements; did afterwards by the power of the Heaven and Elements, ordain the different kinds of living creatures, plants, and the innumerable various ſpecies of Mines, Minerals, and inanimate beings; every one in their ſeveral degrees, that they might not be in the ſame eſtate and condition with each other, that there was

given

given to every living creature, its own diſpoſition and natural inclination, that they might act in their different ſpheres, agreeably to the will of the Divine Being. There was no animated being, in this great univerſe, made to be inactive or idle. Every thing was created in the moſt deliberate and ſkilful manner. On the third day God ſaw that his handy works *were good*, and on the ſixth day, God ended his work which he had made, and beheld that it was *very good*.

[*Hebrews*, 1*st*. *V*.—3*d*. *C*.

Every Plant, as alſo every Mineral, is poſſeſſed of its peculiar virtue. God has been pleaſed to make every thing proper for the uſe of man, and even the ſmalleſt and moſt contemptible thing apparently in nature, when minutely and attentively examined, muſt appear wonderful to a contemplative mind. Whatſoever is contained in this huge univerſe, and in Heaven, is indued with a divine power for its peculiar operation; all things

things are moſt admirably diſpoſed of in their various ſituations, and by a moſt wonderful viciſſitude; they all duly perform their different functions and courſes in the moſt regular manner.

God enjoyned inferiors, to be ruled of their ſuperiors by a ſet law; and was pleaſed of his infinite goodneſs and mercy, to tranſmit by his divine and heavenly influence, upon every thing, its own proper form, full of much ſtrength and activity; and that there might be a continual increaſe amongſt them; he commanded all things: yielding ſeed to produce it after its kind, the trees yielding fruit, whoſe ſeed was in itſelf, after its kind; all the beaſts, and every living creature upon the earth, each after his kind.

God created man in his own image, and after his own likeneſs; in the image of God created he him: male and female created he them. God bleſſed them, and ſaid unto them

them, be fruitful and multiply, repleniſh the earth and ſubdue it: and have dominion over the fiſh of the ſea, and over the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth. God gave every herb bearing ſeed, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding ſeed, did he give, that it ſhould be for meat to man. And to every beaſt of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, he gave every green herb for meat. Hence it evidently appears, that a form of itſelf is not able to produce ſuch effects, but the reſt alſo muſt do their part, yet are they not confounded together, but they are ſo knit among themſelves, that one ſtands in need of another's help; thus has the divine providence linked things together in their ranks and orders, that all things, might, by their due courſes, be derived originally from God himſelf, and from him receive their operations.

God

God was pleaſed to create man, that he might enjoy what had been given to him, and that he ſhould acknowledge God's divine bounty, glorify his holy name, and fervently, in the name of Jesus Christ, implore God's aſſiſtance, to take him under his protection; and to guide, govern, and direct all his thoughts, words, deeds, and actions; and to give him in this mortal life, ſuch things as might contribute towards a comfortable ſupport and ſubſiſtence for himſelf and family, alſo to enable him to aſſiſt the afflicted, and after his diſſolution, for ever to enjoy a ſtate of eternal felicity.

God himſelf is inviſible to us, human mortals; yet by the world being ſo wonderfully created; and the different ſubſtances therein, moſt miraculouſly formed; teſtifieth by his works, that God may be both perceived and underſtood. And, as *Cisero* ſaith, by the memory of things, ſubtility of invention, quickneſs of motion, and by the exceeding

ceeding beauty of *virtue* we know the force of the mind, though we cannot ſee it with our eyes; ſo we perceive GOD, and that eternal mind clearly by the works he hath made, and effectually do we apprehend his force and influence; for his *virtue* is diffuſed through all things, and gives heat, ſpirit and life to all things.

The contemplation of nature, and her works conveys ſuch a variety of delights and pleaſures, by feeding and refreſhing our minds and eyes, with ſuch natural varieties, as to raiſe our minds, to adore and glorify GOD, our maker. If we revere men for their heroic noble deeds and actions; how much more ought we to adore that Divine Being, who protected ſuch men in time of battle, inſpired them with wiſdom to command, and fortitude to execute.

The *Heaven, Elements, rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, Stars,* changes of day and night,

night, the two equinoxes in Spring and Autumn, by the revolution whereof, the moſt beautiful flowers, and leaves of plants fade and decay; in the ſucceeding Spring they bud forth and reſuſcitate.

The ſearching out of things, ſo far as our comprehenſions will admit of, (but not to dive beyond our reach, leſt we ſhould be loſt) is extremely delightful, is the very food of our ſouls and minds, to enable us to contemplate the works of nature. Let us conſider the internal parts of the human frame, the powers of the natural faculties; the nerves ariſing from the brain, the arterial pipes from the heart, and the propagation of the veins from the liver; alſo the faculties of the ſoul, whereby ſhe doth perform her functions, to which add, the Ætherial ſpirits, as the animal to the brain, the vital to the heart, and the natural to the liver, which nouriſheth the body by its natural heat and moiſture; and affords ſtrength to perform

form action. The body ſhould therefore be carefully and regularly refreſhed with good food, drink and ſleep.

" For ſleep is the ſweet ſoother of our labours, and the reſtorer of our exhauſted ſtrength. But the loſs of appetite and diſguſt to our food, generally robs us of this comfort." *Dr. Mead.*

All which, ſhould be uſed with moderation, and the conſtitution (which is very variable in mankind) ſhould be the grand dictator in the uſe thereof.

Man being poſſeſſed of reaſon, underſtanding and judgment, he is made capable of the heavenly doctrine; and amongſt other excellent prerogatives, man obtained this priviledge chiefly, that GOD having made other creatures ſpeechleſs, they are poſſeſſed of natural intereſt, governed by their paſſions, without reaſon or judgment. Man hath the faculty of ſpeech, whereby he can communicate

nicate unto others, his moſt ſecret thoughts; and is thereby enabled to praiſe and magnify his Creator. GOD wants nothing that we poſſeſs or enjoy, all that he requires from us, is love, obedience to his commands, and gratitude for what he has beſtowed upon us.

The earth next after GOD, is the parent of all things; for the life of all things is derived from the moiſture and fertility ſhe contains. An univerſal connection exiſts between all particles of a ſimilar nature throughout our globe; the maſs of atoms of which it is compoſed, whether they are deemed to be under the appellation of men, beaſts, birds, fiſhes, trees or vegetables, they are all particles of the ſame original maſs, and are all employed in their different functions, in the work of forming, nouriſhing, decompoſing, and of again reſuſcitating each other.

The

The thickeſt ſtones of fruit trees, (which I will denominate the body) muſt die and rot, before the kernels, (which I deem their ſouls) can ariſe from their graves, and produce offſprings of their ſame ſpecies: the ſame with ſeeds and roots, and if ſeeds of diverſe ſorts are ſown together unmixed in the earth, every ſeed after its kind, will again ariſe in its proper ſeaſon, and in its own natural form, All which evidently points out the RESURRECTION of the BODY from DEATH to LIFE.

It is as natural for ſome men to deſire knowledge as bodily ſuſtenance, the one being the food of the mind, as the other is of the body; and the appetites of both being homogeneous to the principles from which they proceed, their tendency to their ſeveral objects, is as eager as the faculty which produces it, is active; ſo that though both flow from the fountains of one and the ſame nature; yet the one reſting in a *natural*

repletion, muſt be acknowledged more limited, than the other, which admits of no *bounds* or *satiety*.

But though knowledge be man's natural deſire; yet it is not alike ſought after by all, but in different ſorts and degrees. Some, whoſe conſtitutions have diſpoſed them to a habit of long ſenſuality, and others whom continual diſappointments have baffled into a neutrality and indifferency, as to action; think it ſufficient for man to know, either how to live with pleaſure and epicurean eaſe, or to die with affected haughtineſs and ſtoical apathy; neither of the two regarding ſuch knowledges as to delight curioſity, or are uſeful to the ſociety of mankind.

Others again, whoſe ſpirits and contemplative ideas are refined, think their time ill ſpent, unleſs they can be ſo able to anatomiſe nature, as to deſcribe the cauſes of things, which either never did exiſt but in appearance, or if they do, are far more *profitably* underſtood by their *effects* than *principles*. Such

Such therefore, whom age, learning, and experience, have licentiated to be phyſicians of the mind, have taken ſome latitude in preſcribing diets, according to the various conſtitutions of men; allowing thoſe whom a *natural diſpoſition* inclines to the contemplation of ſuch ſtudies as may feed their curioſities. *Mathematics*, *Chemistry*, *Anatomy*, *Phyſiology*, *Physiogmony*, *Dietetics*, and *History*, all which, *combined together*, conſtitute the Phyſician.

HISTORY DEFINED.

BUT OF HISTORY IT MAY BE SAID, THAT

Omne tulit punctum, nam miscuit utile dulci.

HORACE.

IT is ſo pleaſing and inſtructive to men of all eſtates, ages, qualities, ſects, and conditions; ſo agreeable to the inclination and ſuitable to the humour of all who thirſt after knowledge; ſo delightful in the peruſal, and profitable in the retention, affording ſatisfaction to the aged, pleaſure to the young, and experience to both; comfort to the diſconſolate, refreſhment to the weary, and eaſe to diſcompoſed minds;

minds ; ſolacing the tedious hours of penſive watching, or otherwiſe charming anxious thoughts into a ſweet and gentle repoſe ; being never out of ſeaſon, whilſt men have life, and the world a being; that amongſt the elogies it hath received from the learned pieces of antient and modern writers, it may be juſtly accounted rather the recreation than the application of a ſtudious man; judging idleneſs, the lethargy of the mind, no ways to be fed, but to be cured by diſcipline and animadverſion. The faculties of the mind, when fatigued and almoſt exhauſted with more internal employment, find actual repoſe, are recruited and reſtored to vigour by Hiſtory, which proves an agreeable amuſement, and relaxation to the mind.

By Hiſtory we become acquainted with the characters of men, the marks, ſources, and effects of their paſſions and prejudices, the power and changes of their cuſtoms which lays a foundation not only for general pru-

dence, but for that particular kind, which the circumſtances and ſituation of each man requires, and teaches us to make other men's experience our own, to profit by it; and to learn wiſdom from their misfortunes.

Philoſophy, practical Mathematics, Phyſic, Chemiſtry, and indeed all other Sciences, have recourſe to Hiſtory, for the force of demonſtration is founded on experiments; which would make but a very indifferent figure, if the aſſiſtance of other men's experiments by the means of Hiſtory were excluded.

Hiſtory, is that teleſcope by which we ſee into diſtant ages, and take up the actions of our forefathers, with *as much evidence* as the news of the laſt *Gazette*; it is the mirrour that repreſents the various tranſactions of times paſt, and ſhews us the dreſs of antiquity according to which we may rectify or adjuſt our preſent faſhions; it is the pandects of gentle and eaſy inſtitutions and laws, which

ought

ought to oblige us as much, if not more ſtrictly to a conformity, than the preceptive ſanctions of Kings; ſeeing the authority of the one does but inculcate our duty, and the other gives us innumerable inſtances of the ſeveral rewards of virtue, and puniſhments of vice; it is, in a word, the laſt will and teſtament of our deceaſed progenitors; which though it does not expreſly leave us a particular legacy, yet it ſhews us how we may be poſſeſſed of their inheritance; and according as we follow their example, live in *reputation* or *ignominy*.

The ruder ages of the world, who were unacquainted with letters, and conſequently ignorant of refined Sciences, thought *History* next to their religion, the only uſeful and proper ſtudy of mankind; and judging the forming of the manners, and regulating the actions of man, to be the chief duty and care of ſocieties; they thought documents, precepts, and laws, too weak a means to work

ſo great effect, without they were confirmed and ſtrengthened by the examples of their predeceſſors; to which prone nature, even amongſt the moſt barbarous, does willingly render an implicit veneration: and therefore ſeeing their *libraries* were their *memories*, and *words* their *characters*, ſo *ſongs* and *rude-rhimes*, were the only *books* whereby their BARDS and DRUIDS inſtructed their children in the hiſtory of former ages, making the famous actions of their anceſtors ſo much the more the pattern of their conduct and manners, as it was the ſubject of their innocent *melody* and *mirth*.

But when the SUPREME BEING was pleaſed to gratify the induſtry of man with the invention of letters; no ſubject ſeemed to the ancients, ſo worthy of the prerogative of being tranſmitted to poſterity, as that of *History*.

And indeed, the moſt ancient that can be found of their writings, is of that kind.

Whether

Whether it was that they knew no immortality but that of fame; or found no better way to provide with ſecurity for their offſpring, in whom they were to live to poſterity, than by handing down to them the methods and honeſt courſes, by which ſome attained to honour wealth and command, whilſt others, on the contrary ways, lived and died in *obſcurity*, *poverty*, and *contempt*.

Whatever ſatisfaction dying men may have in the proſpect of a laſting name, it is certain, the living muſt reap great benefit from the regiſter of their *actions*; for would a king have meaſures to govern; a ſubject how to obey; a ſtateſman how to give council; a judge and magiſtrate how to execute juſtice; a huſband and father how to command and cheriſh; a wife and children how to love, honour, and obey; and indeed all conditions of men how to perform mutual good offices in every kind of ſociety.

Hiſtory,

History, and eſpecially the trueſt and moſt ancient of ALL, the *Holy Scriptures*, is that repoſitory from whence we may draw the trueſt maxims; for all duties, exemplified with the good or bad ſucceſſes of thoſe who have followed or tranſgreſſed the ſame.

One of the greateſt arguments for the truth of chriſtianity, is drawn from the RESURRECTION OF OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST; the circumſtances of which are handed down to us in ſo plain and diſtinct a manner by the Evangeliſts, as alſo by *Civil History*, as makes the evidence of this important truth amount to a demonſtration.

A news paper in this Kingdom, known by the name of Gazette, is deemed to be the only authentic conveyance of real facts, ſuch alſo are the *Sacred and Civil History* we poſſeſs. In the *History* of our own country, it is recorded that King Charles the I. reigned in the year 1622, and that he was beheaded in the

the year 1648. That Queen Elizabeth commenced her reign in the year 1558, and in 1588, the Spaniſh Armada, *deemed invincible*, was defeated, and trophies lodged in the Tower of London as a memento of ſuch heroic actions. About the year of our LORD, 455, the Saxon Heptarchy commenced, and continued 372 years, all which I believe, no man ever attempted to contradict.

Civil or *Simple History* informs us, that in the year, 3980, after the creation of the world, *Octavian Auguſtus Cæsar, Julius Cæsar's* ſiſter's ſon, reigned as Emperor of Rome; that in the 42d year of his Reign, the Prince of Peace, JESUS CHRIST, was born, when was univerſal peace.

In the year of our LORD 17, *Claudius Tiberius Nero*, was ordained by *Auguſtus* for his ſucceſſor; in his time the world's Saviour was crucified; about five years after which time, the Goſpel was planted in Britain.

Hence

Hence have I endeavoured regularly, to trace back the Civil, which is confirmed by Sacred Hiſtory, and leaves not a doubt remain of the truth of our Saviour's *History*.

ON

ON THE

RESURRECTION.

IT has been, and is now diſputed and believed by many, that every part of the body of every individual human being after death, being converted into duſt or earth, which mixt with other innumerable different bodies, can never be divided or ſeparated from other duſts, ſo as to appear materially in their own original ſolid form, endued with every principle of life.

Again, they ſay, that a man who has loſt a leg or an arm, at the diſtance of four thouſand miles or upwards from where he was

was buried, or that his body being devoured by various different fiſhes, or ſundry carniverous animals, how is it poſſible that every part of that man can be collected, and reſtored to his own original form and life?

In anſwer, I will endeavour to refute ſuch deluſive doctrines, *apparently to me*, as believing in the expreſſed words of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST, which I will endeavour to tranſcribe in regular courſe; but firſt, I muſt beg leave to introduce a few chemical experiments, which are well known to every perſon verſed in chemiſtry, and which I truſt, will alſo prove the reſurrection of the body.

I muſt again ſay, let *one ſingle grain* of *gold* be melted in *one pound* of *ſilver*, ſuch *grain* of *gold* will be equally divided in the *pound* of *ſilver*; and become *apparently* killed by, and buried in the *ſilver*; ſimilarly I conceive to a juſt man's body, made perfect by repentance and good works, who being dead

and

and concealed from our ſight by being buried in the earth; and if ſuch *pound* of *silver* be diſſolved in *aquafortis*, the 5760th part of the ſame *pure gold*, without the leaſt *diminution of weight*, will be found at the bottom of the ſolution: ſuch is the great *sympathy* between *gold* and *silver*, which blends them ſo wonderfully and minutely together; and upon the ſame principle, if *one grain of gold* be melted in *one hundred or more pounds of silver*, they will become minutely blended with each other, and by the above operation the *grain of gold* can be ſeparated without the *least diminution*.

Again, lead when uſed for pharmacy and painting, is prepared in the following manner: melt lead in an unglazed broad earthen veſſel, ſtir it continually with a clean iron inſtrument, it firſt is calcined into a grey powder, which is called *calx of lead*; ſtir it on in the ſame manner, it will then become yellow and is called *masticot*: after, let it be put

put into a reverberatory furnace, it will further calcine, and become of a fine red colour, which is called *minium* or *red lead.*

From theſe experiments, may we not compare lead to childhood? after, when *calx of lead,* to manhood? after, when it becomes *masticot,* to a declining ſtate of nature? and laſtly *minium,* to a total diſſolution of all vital powers, commonly called death?

Suppoſing we ſay, that *minium* or *lead* is altered by the various operations of the fire, as being in a moſt extraordinary manner changed, from its original and natural ſtate, to ſtates ſo extremely different; and that we can again reſtore it to its natural ſtate as lead, may not this appear equally as extraordinary to the unbelievers of the Holy Scriptures, as to thoſe unacquainted with chemiſtry?—*Minium,* by the addition of a flux prepared from the vegetable kingdom, and by the ſame degrees of heat by which it was killed or decompoſed, is reſtored to life again and

to

to its original purified ſtate. Hence, another proof of the Reſurrection.

Take muſtard ſeed, which is one of the ſmalleſt of all ſeeds, mix and bury it with various other ſeeds, they will all die or decay; and at the proper ſeaſon they will ariſe, each ſpecie in its own original and natural form.

Again they ſay, that if all mankind will be raiſed from the dead on the day of Reſurrection, they will be much more numerous than the blades of graſs upon the face of the earth; in that caſe what is to be done with them, or where are they to go to? how can Heaven be large enough to contain them?

In anſwer, *I conceive* from our Saviour's expreſſion that the *juſt only made ſo, by repentance and good works will ariſe from the dead*; and inherit the kingdom of Heaven, that GOD having made the univerſe; that as this earth is only about eight thouſand miles in

diameter, and is diſtant from the Sun about eighty millions of miles !!! and as new planets have lately been diſcovered, GOD can deſtroy this ſmall, in compariſon to other globes and planets, and erect others in ſuch an extent of ſpace as eighty millions of miles from the Sun; for whatever GOD pleaſeth to do, he can perform.—GOD is eternal and free from decay; he was pleaſed to make us after his image and likeneſs, ſo the *ſoul of man* as partaking of the divine eſſence, *is immortal and ſhall never die*; the love of GOD towards man, hath effected ſo much, that all things are communicated unto us by CHRIST, who was pleaſed to ſubmit himſelf to be a man to ſuffer death for us, and to admit us members of his body, of his fleſh, and of his bones. Hence, our condition is *(if we act properly)* alike to his, and we are coheirs with him: whence it is that what is expreſſed in CHRIST, ſhall be expreſſed in man. CHRIST is eternal, and will ſubſiſt eternally, and man by him may obtain the

ſame

ſame privilege; CHRIST roſe and conquered death, he being the Author, prince and firſt fruits of ſo great a triumph, by virtue of him, all *juſt men made perfect* will be raiſed with their bodies united to their ſouls, to participate of the ſame eternal felicity with him.

One thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-five years after GOD was pleaſed to make the world; he ſaw that the wickedneſs of mankind was ſo great, as to determine GOD to deſtroy whom he had created both man and beaſt from off the face of the earth, for it repented him that he had made them. But Noah found grace in the ſight of the LORD, and Noah walked with GOD, and GOD looked upon the earth, and beheld that it was corrupt; and the LORD ſaid that he would deſtroy man whom he had created, and every living thing upon the earth.

And GOD ordered Noah to make himſelf an ark of certain dimenſions, ſufficiently large

to contain Noah, and his ſons, and his wife, and his ſons wives; and of every living thing of all fleſh, two of every ſort, both male and female to be taken into the ark, to keep them alive, with food ſufficient for them; accordingly Noah acted agreeably to the commands of God. *Genesis, Chap. VI.*

God was pleaſed to inform Noah, that after ſeven days, he would cauſe it to rain upon the earth forty days and forty nights; and that he would deſtroy every living creature that he had made, from off the face of the earth. After ſeven days, the windows, or flood gates of Heaven, were opened. And the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights. The waters being increaſed, bare up the ark, and it was lift up above the earth; and all the high hills that were under Heaven, were covered: and every living creature was deſtroyed, which was upon the face of the ground, Noah only remained *alive*, and they that were with him in the ark.

ark. And the waters prevailed upon the earth an hundred and fifty days. *(Genesis, Chap. VII.)* In *this instance*, did not GOD by his Almighty power act according to his promiſe, and perform what the whole univerſe could neither reſiſt nor counteract?.— Was not his omnipotent power ſimilar to a potter, who worketh in clay, which when brought into form, if he doth not like it, he is able to deſtroy and make other forms. Or to a caſter of metals, ſhould the form not pleaſe, cannot he break that form and from the ſame metal produce other forms more pleaſing?

AS GOD by his omnipotent power, was pleaſed to make the world and its inhabitants; he had equally the ſame power of deſtroying them, when he ſhould be pleaſed to deem it neceſſary, and according to his promiſe which he fully performed. GOD preſerved Noah and his family, &c. *only*; all other living creatures upon the face of the earth, GOD was pleaſed to deſtroy. GOD

God eſtabliſhed with Noah, and his ſons after him, a covenant *(Gen. 9.)* with them, that there ſhould not any more be a flood to deſtroy the earth. That his bow, *(rainbow)* ſhould be ſet in the clouds as a token of ſuch covenant, for God's remembrance. Which, as the rainbow frequently appears, is a further clear proof of the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures; and that whatever God or his Son Jesus Christ, who is the ſame with God, do promiſe, will be performed; and that his power is irreſiſtible, for with God, all things are poſſible.

When *Job* was afflicted with the moſt miſerable calamities, he comforted himſelf with this certain hope; "I know *that* my Redeemer liveth, and *that* he ſhall ſtand at the latter *day* upon the earth."

Job, Chap. XIX. Ver. 25.

And *though* after my ſkin, *worms* deſtroy this *body*, yet in my fleſh ſhall I ſee God.

Ver. 26.

The

The Prophet Iſaiah ſays, "Thy dead men ſhall live, together with my body ſhall they ariſe. Awake and ſing ye that dwell in duſt, for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, the earth ſhall caſt out the dead."

Isaiah, Chap. XXVI. Ver. 19.

Our Saviour JESUS CHRIST ſaid, when he teached to feed the poor: "Thou ſhalt be bleſſed; for they cannot recompenſe thee, for thou ſhalt be recompenſed at the reſurrection." *St. Luke, Chap. XIV. Ver.* 14.

Neither can they die any more: for they are equal to the Angels; and are the children of GOD, being the children of the reſurrection. *Luke, Chap. XX. Ver.* 36.

When CHRIST reproved the people flocking after him, ſaid, "And this is the Father's will which hath ſent me, that of all which he hath given me, I ſhould loſe nothing, but ſhould raiſe it up again at the laſt day."

St. John, Chap. V. Ver. 39.

" And this is the will of him that ſent me, that every one that ſeeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlaſting life: and I will raiſe him up at the laſt day."

Ver. 40.

" No man can come to me, except the Father which hath ſent me, draw him, and I will raiſe him up at the laſt day."

Ver. 44.

" Verily, verily, I ſay unto you, he that believeth on me hath everlaſting life."

Ver. 47.

When CHRIST inſtituted his Supper, as they were eating, " JESUS took bread, and bleſſed *it*, and break *it*, and gave *it* to the diſciples, and ſaid, take eat, this is my body."

Matthew, Chap. XXVI. Ver. 26.

" And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave *it* to them, ſaying, drink ye all of it."

Ver. 27.

" For

"For this is my blood of the new teſtament which is ſhed for many, for the remiſſion of ſins." *Ver.* 28.

JESUS ſaid unto them, verily, verily, I ſay unto you, except ye eat the fleſh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *St. John, Chap. V. Ver.* 53.

Whoſo eateth my fleſh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raiſe him up at the laſt day. *Ver.* 54.

For my fleſh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. *Ver.* 55.

He that eateth my fleſh, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him. *Ver.* 56.

As the living Father hath ſent me, and I live by the Father; ſo, he that eateth me, even he ſhall live by me. *Ver.* 57.

This is that bread which came down from Heaven, not as your Father's did eat manna, and

and are dead ; he that eateth of this bread, ſhall live for ever. *Ver.* 58.

I am the living bread, which came down from Heaven : if any man eat of this bread, he ſhall live for ever : and the bread that I will give is my fleſh, which I will give for the life of the world. *Chap. VI. Ver.* 59.

" But I ſay unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine ; until that day when I drink it new with you in my father's kingdom." *Ver.* 29.

" Whoſoever ſhall be aſhamed of me, and of my words, of him ſhall the Son of Man be aſhamed, when he ſhall come in his own glory, and *in his* father's, and of the Holy Angels." *St. Luke, Chap. IX. Ver.* 26.

" Alſo I ſay unto you, whoſoever ſhall confeſs me before men, him ſhall the Son of Man alſo confeſs before the Angels of God."

St. Luke, Chap. XII. Ver. 8.

But

But he that denieth me before men, ſhall be denied before the Angels of GOD. *Ver.* 9.

When CHRIST was crucified, one of *(the two)* malefactors which were hanged, *(at the same time)* railed on him, ſaying, if thou be CHRIST, ſave thyſelf and us.

St. Luke, Chap. XXIII. Ver. 39.

But the other anſwering, rebuked him, ſaying, doſt not thou fear GOD, ſeeing thou art in the ſame condemnation? *Ver.* 40.

And we indeed juſtly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds; but this man hath done nothing amiſs. *Ver.* 41.

And he ſaid unto JESUS, LORD, remember me when thou comeſt into thy kingdom. *Ver.* 42.

And JESUS ſaid unto him, verily I ſay unto thee, To day ſhalt thou be with me in paradiſe. *Ver.* 43.

From

From these words of our Saviour, I verily believe, that when good men die, their souls are immediately transported into paradise, where they enjoy great happiness, and which will be completely eternalized on the day of the resurrection.

JESUS, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghoſt.

St. Matthew, Chap. XXVII. Ver. 50.

And behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain, from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent; *Ver.* 51.

And the graves were opened; and many *bodies* of Saints which ſlept, aroſe, *Ver.* 52.

And came out of the graves after his reſurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many. *Ver.* 53.

Which I believe to be a further confirmation of the resurrection of the bodies of men made just by repentance and good works. Now

Now when the Centurion, and they that were with him, watching JESUS, ſaw the earthquake, and thoſe things that was done, they feared greatly, ſaying, truly this was the SON of GOD. *Ver.* 54.

After CHRIST's reſurrection from the dead, then the eleven diſciples went away into Gallilee, into a mountain, where JESUS had appointed them.

St. Matthew, Chap. XXVIII. Ver. 16.

And when they ſaw him, they worſhipped him: but ſome doubted. *Ver.* 17.

Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when JESUS came.

St. John, Chap. XX. Ver. 24.

The other diſciples therefore ſaid unto him, we have ſeen the LORD. But he ſaid unto them, except I ſhall ſee in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into

the

the print of the nails, and thruſt my hand into his ſide, I will not believe. *Ver.* 25.

And after eight days again his diſciples were within, and Thomas with them: then came JESUS, the doors being ſhut, and ſtood in the midſt, and ſaid, peace be unto you. *Ver.* 26.

Then ſaid he to Thomas, reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thruſt it into my ſide, and be not faithleſs, but believing. *Ver.* 27.

And Thomas anſwered, and ſaid unto him, my LORD and my GOD. *Ver.* 28.

JESUS ſaid unto him, Thomas, becauſe thou haſt ſeen me, thou haſt believed: bleſſed are they that have not ſeen, and *yet* have believed. *Ver.* 29.

And many other ſigns did JESUS in the preſence of his diſciples, which are not written in this book. *Ver.* 30.

But

But theſe are written that ye might believe that JESUS is the CHRIST the Son of GOD, and that believing ye might have life through his name. *Ver.* 31.

And JESUS ſpake unto them ſaying, all power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. *Ver.* 18.

Let your light ſo ſhine before men, that they may ſee your good works, and glorify your father which is in heaven.

St. Matthew, Chap. V. Ver. 16.

Whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, even ſo do unto them: for this is the law and the prophets. *Chap. VII. Ver.* 12.

While we have time let us do good unto all men; and eſpecially unto them that are of the houſehold of faith.

Galilee, Chap. VI. Ver. 10.

The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves ſhall hear my voice.

St. John, Chap. V. Ver. 28. And

And ſhall come forth; they that have done good, unto the reſurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the reſurrection of damnation. *Ver.* 29.

Verily, verily, I ſay unto you, if a man keep my ſaying, *he* ſhall never ſee death.
St. John, Chap. VIII. Ver. 51.

Heaven and earth ſhall paſs away, but my words ſhall not paſs away.
St. Mark, Chap. XIII. Ver. 31.

AUTHENTIC RELATIONS.

THERE is a Pillar erected in the Market-Place at Devizes in Wiltſhire, with the under-written inſcription thereon, viz.

" The following authentic Relation is to deter all perſons from calling down the vengeance of GOD, or taking His Holy Name in vain.

" Thurſday, January the 7th, 1753, Ruth Pierce, of Pottern, agreed with three other women to buy a ſack of wheat. One of the three collecting the money and diſcovering ſome wanting, demanded it of Ruth Pierce, who ſaid ſhe had paid her ſhare, and raſhly wiſhed ſhe might drop down dead if ſhe had not! which ſhe *inſtantly did on repeating her*

wish,

wish, with ſome money *concealed* in her hand; to the amazement and terror of the crowded market."

DUBLIN, April 4, 1799.

"A ſingular circumſtance recently occurred, on a trial of a capital nature in Naas. On charging the Jury, the Learned Judge, with that humanity which the mild ſpirit of our laws inculcates, obſerved that the vital charge againſt the priſoner reſted on the oath of a man whoſe credibility was impeachable, and as they could not remove doubt from their minds, he inſtructed them to acquit the priſoner. The Jury however returned a verdict Guilty, and the Judge, who highly diſapproved of the verdict, began to expoſtulate, when the evidence, who remained in court, appeared dreadfully ſhocked, dropped down and *inſtantaneously expired.*"

The Power of God.

HENCE, Can man perform ſuch acts as the above? No. Can

Can man withold the rain or ſnow that falleth, or cauſe it to rain or ſnow; or can he withhold the rain from one city and cauſe it to rain upon another city? No.

Can man withhold froſt, or hail from falling; or cauſe it to freeze, or make hail to fall? No.

Can man prevent the wind from blowing, or cauſe it to blow; or can he change the blowing of the wind from Eaſt to Weſt, or from North to South; or can he ſtill ſtorms, whirlwinds and hurricanes? No.

Can man prevent or cauſe the rageing of the ſea, and prevent or cauſe the ebbing and flowing of the tide? No.

Can man prevent or cauſe the elements to produce thunder and lightning? No.

All thoſe things and *much more*, GOD *only*, by his omnipotent, everlaſting and irreſiſtible power, is able to perform.

Man is like to vanity: his days *are* as a ſhadow that paſſeth away.

To Deists, Atheists, &c.

Thoſe with many other proofs which could be added, with what I have ſelected from Sacred Hiſtory, *the truest and most ancient*, will, I truſt, convince *Deists*, *Atheists*, and *Unbelievers* of the Holy Scriptures (*which never were refuted*) that there is a GOD,—JESUS CHRIST his only begotten Son, Our Bleſſed Saviour and Redeemer, and the HOLY GHOST (the Third Perſon in the Trinity) which I conceive is meant the Divine Power and Spirit of GOD poured down upon ſuch as ſeek after it, which ſanctifies, aſſiſts, and influences them to perform thoſe ſpiritual duties of ſincere prayer and thankſgiving, whereby the faith, practice of doing good works, and obedience to the will of our Maker, are ſtrengthened, confirmed and made acceptable, and prove that GOD's Omnipotent Power is irreſiſtible.

FINIS.

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